

AMERICAN

IN THIS ISSUE

INJUN PETE

SUPPORTS SELF-DEFEATING

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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How Armour is helping to put

More Beef

in America's shopping carts

We Americans love beef. So much so that about 51% of the total red meat production in 1954 was beef in one form or another. Being one of the nation's leading processors of cattle, Armour and Company leaves nothing undone to promote the sales of beef to Mrs. American Housewife. And experience proves that when you promote one kind of meat, you promote the sale of *all other* meats.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY

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Easy, Effective Treatment for **PINKEYE**

Eye infections and irritations require prompt treatment to ease irritation and inhibit bacteria. Franklin offers two effective and convenient means of combatting the effects of Pinkeye.



Franklin PINKEYE POWDER

—gives quick and sure results. It is easy to use, coming in a puffer tube with which you shoot the powder into the eye.

It dissolves readily with the eye liquids, forming a durable coating so that you get the full benefit of the bacterial inhibiting action of sulfas plus antiseptic action.

The 100% active ingredients also includes acriflarine and boric acid.
CONVENIENT PUFFER TUBE \$1.00

Franklin PINKEYE TREATMENT

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Provides antiseptic and soothing action to irritated eye membranes. Effective wound treatment.
40cc IN PLASTIC SPRAY BOTTLE — \$1.65

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Economical

All-Star Killer Team!



Screwworm control presents a variety of different problems as to locality and conditions.



FRANKLIN offers a variety of Screwworm products to meet these varied requirements. Each delivers a full measure of satisfaction in keeping with the preference of different users.

FRANKLIN BROWN BEAUTY not only kills the screwworms, but also protects against reinfestation. An adhesive, free flowing liquid.

FRANKLIN SMEAR 62, a popular, inexpensive protection and treatment.

Contains Lindane

FRANKLIN E. Q. 335
SCREW WORM REMEDY
Dept. of Ag. formula
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FRANKLIN 1038 SCREW
WORM CONTROL
(liquid)

Get **FRANKLIN** Products at Your Home Town **DRUGGIST**

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With homemade Backrubber as pictured here cattle rid themselves of flies. Sacks are soaked each two or three weeks with Franklin Residual Spray.

Homemade Sack Rig Solves Fly Problem!

No need of letting swarms of horn flies pester your cattle all summer. Set up some easily made rigs that permit the cattle themselves to apply the powerful

FRANKLIN RESIDUAL SPRAY

It costs only about 15¢ a season per animal for effective protection. Full description free on request.



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For Spraying:

LICE-TICK DIP or SPRAY

For the spray method there's nothing better to control hornflies. It contains ingredients so powerfully potent that you get both a quick kill and a long-lasting residual kill. Also effective for ridding your stock of lice, ticks, scab and mites.

Wettable powder and liquid concentrate.

Why Be Satisfied with Anything Less Than the Best?

See dealer or write any Franklin office



FRANKLIN



Most Complete Line of

BREEDERS SUPPLIES



FOR GROOMING AND SHOWING

Brushes Scotch Combs Shampoo
Coat Dressing Horn Weights Leaders Halters
Tools and Veterinary Instruments. Etc.



FOR PREVENTION — FOR FIRST AID FOR PESTS AND PARASITES

Spearheading the Franklin line is the original Franklin Cl. Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin, immunizing against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema. Largest selling brand in this field.

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Tri-Sulfa Scour Treatment Calf Powder
Sulfatan Pink Eye Treatment Mineral Oil

Warble Treatment. Dip Powder and Complete line of Insecticides. Etc. See Catalog.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



PROBLEMS IN COMMON—We have been members of the American National for a good many years, realizing that the producer's and feeder's problems are, to a great extent, common problems. We feel very strongly that by working together we will be able to accomplish more and in a shorter period of time, than we could by going our separate ways. We are particularly happy to know steps are being taken to improve the meat grading system, and this association will be pleased to co-operate in every way possible to reach a more equitable method of grading.—Central Arizona Cattle Feeders Association, **R. E. Crowder, Jr.**, chairman, Maricopa County, Ariz.

HERE'S AN IDEA—Not long ago we needed new checks for our business and thought possibly a small amount of advertising would not be out of line, so we had printed "Enjoy Beef for Health" on the blanks. Our thinking was this: We write 40 to 70 checks a month which get into the hands of some one to five people, not to mention the various bank personnel. Most of them are bound to see the slogan and it is possible it might have some small effect. Any bank can have checks printed with this or a similar slogan at a slight added cost. I might suggest the slogan be placed under the space where the check amount is written in numerals; people's eyes naturally go to the right-hand side first to see the amount.—**Harvey Investment Company**, El Paso County, Tex.

NICE RAINS—Had a few nice rain storms this month so far in this county so it looks like the range feed will be okay for this spring. Will still probably be a little below normal though on hay.—**Samuel C. McMullen**, secretary Nevada State Cattle Association.

FEED REPORT—There has been less than usual feeding of supplements so far this winter, as nearly everybody either sold their calves or weaned them last fall and the dry cows wintered pretty well. 'Most everybody around here, when compelled to feed, put out the meal and salt mixture which has about become standard practice in most of New Mexico and Arizona and many other places, in the past few years. Personally I would prefer to feed the meal only, if it weren't for the impossible job of getting many cattle fed with meal only. The salt and meal is fed on a self-feeding basis and enough can be put out at a time to last for several days or longer. Two parts 41 per cent cottonseed meal to one part fine salt, by weight, is the ration most used. On that basis my cows usually eat about 2 pounds of meal per day. Sometimes

they begin to use more than that and I have to add more salt to hold them down to the 2 pounds. If they fail to eat the 2 pounds I cut down a little on the salt.

Well, that figure on the Jan. 1 number of cattle in the country came out and as usual the experts were wrong again. Looks like there are too many of you fellows holding back on marketing those old and cull cows in the hopes that prices will take a big jump.—**H. L. Parks**, Sierra County, N. M.

NORMAL YEAR—April and May rains helped Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties to have nearly a normal year. Cattle will make average seasonal gains and move to feedlots about the usual time which is June.—**Glen W. Cornelius**.

PLENTY—Lots of cattle on feed and in pastures. I've never seen more moisture and grass.—**Frank S. Gustafson**, Henry County, Ill.

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801 EAST 17TH AVE., DENVER 18, COLO.

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Officers of the American National Cattlemen's Association:

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Traffic Manager—Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Traffic Manager—Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

Field Representative—Russell Thorp.

Membership dues in the American National Cattlemen's Association: 7 cents per head of cattle owned, \$10 million, annually.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

Total meat output this year will register its fourth increase in a row and attain a new high. Cattle slaughter will average as large or larger than last year, says the USDA.

Pork output, according to this forecast, will be up most. About 18 per cent more hogs were slaughtered commercially in January-April than last year, providing the major part of a 7 per cent gain in outturn of all meat during the period. Hog slaughter the rest of 1955 will continue greater than last year, but the percentage increase will be smaller than recently. For all of 1955, total meat output is expected to be 3 to 4 per cent above last year.

A slowdown in production uptrend is seen. Hog producers in six states, who made a 20 per cent increase over a year earlier in December-February farrowings, reported on Mar. 1 their plans for only a 3 per cent increase in March-May and a 2 per cent decrease in June-August.

The total June-November fall crop for the United States may be a little larger than last year. A prospective small rise is indicated by larger acreages of feed grains to be planted this year, and by the considerable seasonal rise in hog prices expected the remainder of this spring and in early summer.

Cattle production trends are at a standstill, though the 10 per cent more cows slaughtered in January-March this year than last suggests the possibility that a moderate downtrend in cattle inventory may be starting.

Cattle feeding is at all-time record volume, having increased in response to favorable price margins realized in 1954. With large marketings, fed cattle prices will average lower the rest of the spring and early summer than in February to April.

A seasonal strengthening is likely later in the summer. Prices of cattle off grass will likely decline seasonally during the summer.

The usual summer decline in prices of lambs is in prospect, but it probably will be less severe than last summer.

Economic activity expanded further in April and early May, continuing the rise begun last fall. Industrial production in April was close to the record levels of the spring of 1953 and construction activity rose to a new high, 15 per cent above April last year.

Manufacturers' new orders increased 8 per cent in March, to a level a fifth above a year earlier, with most industries participating in the rise.

Accompanying the pickup in economic activity, employment increased by more than a million workers from March to April, and consumer income has risen to record levels.

Consumer spending held around the advanced first quarter rate, about 7 per cent above April, 1954, with increased incomes.

New home building, a third above the early months of 1954, reflects higher incomes, adequate credit and relatively easy financing terms on new housing.

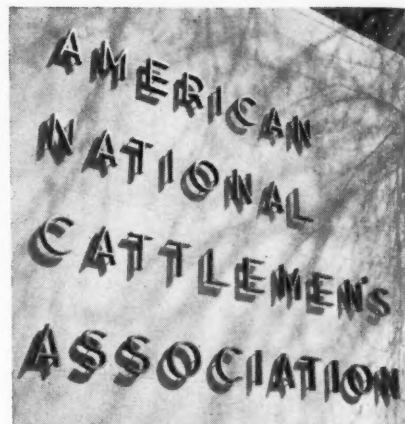
Business investment spending for new plants and equipment is scheduled to rise about 5 per cent from the first to the second quarter. Further increases are in prospect according to a recent private survey of business investment plans which point to an increase of 5 per cent in capital outlays from 1954 to 1955, and suggest that the rise may carry beyond this year.

Farmers' marketing receipts were approximately \$8.2 billion the first four months of 1955, 5 per cent less than last year. Average prices were 5 per cent below 1954 and total volume of marketings was about the same.

Receipts from livestock and products were around \$5.1 billion, 8 per cent less than a year ago. Most of this decline was due to lower prices of hogs. Crop receipts totaled about \$3.1 billion, slightly above the comparable period in 1954.

Join The American National Cattlemen's Association

Protect Your Industry And Your Own Interests



The American National was organized by some 1,500 beef cattle producers at Denver in 1898, for purposes of fighting together against their common major problems of that time.

Today, the members of this great organization are benefiting in constantly increasing numbers from its activities in their behalf. Some of the broad policies of the present day are concerned with these matters:

- Beef promotion
- Income taxes
- Research
- Freight rates
- Tariff protection
- The Packers & Stockyards Administration
- Livestock diseases
- Sanitary regulations
- Cooperation with government agencies
- Public lands legislation

Active members reside and operate throughout the range cattle territory, with affiliated state associations reaching across the country from California to New York State (the newest group to join up) and ranging into parts of the South. In addition to these 24 affiliates, there are more than 100 local, county and regional cattlemen's association affiliates.

Your membership in the American National brings you a subscription to "Cow Business," issued twice a month to give its readers complete, timely information about range sales and to keep them abreast of current conditions affecting their work. You are also placed on the list to receive the monthly American Cattle Producer.

Membership is open to any person, association, firm or corporation interested in the betterment of the beef cattle industry.

Dues are computed on a basis of 7 cents per head of cattle owned, with a \$10 annual minimum. Joining this non-political, non-profit organization is a great buy for the money. As a businessman, you will appreciate the bargain.

American National Cattlemen's Association

801 17th Avenue, Denver 18, Colorado

Supports Self - Defeating

"TOO MUCH RELIANCE has been placed on the part price supports and production controls have played in solving agriculture's long-range economic problems."

This is what 60 businessmen, college professors and agricultural representatives decided after several days of discussion of the problems of agriculture.

But Congress doesn't see it that way. The House recently okayed a rigid high support plan for the basic commodities (the Senate will hold hearings on the subject and may not get to the question until next year).

MOST PEOPLE, after seeing price supports in action for 20 years, have come to the conclusion that the 60 men at Columbia are right. Why is it that our legislators persist in passing price support laws that have been proved unsound?

The men at Columbia University declared the original reasons for price supports were a depression and then a war which required all-out production; but even after the war and when the surpluses had been used up and a way was left open for a far-sighted farm program, Congress continued price supports.

This resulted in accumulation of huge surpluses.

And even today, with a two-year's supply of wheat and other supported stocks piled high and commitments on supported commodities totaling \$7 billion and storage costs running almost \$1 million a day, the House votes high rigid supports.

The conferees at Columbia pointed out that producers of commodities like beef, poultry, fruits and vegetables, "without mandatory price supports have made rather rapid adjustments in production and have avoided some of the difficulties encountered by producers of supported commodities."

They said supports have overstimulated production and controls tend to reduce efficiency and result in higher cost of production. They added that attempts to use price supports to raise prices are self-defeating.

AND NOT ONLY THIS. Price supports have built up huge surpluses that must be disposed of before any long-range program can become effective.

We believe that Congress in apparently attempting to curry favor with agriculture is actually doing it a disservice. Certainly the words of the men at Columbia University will back up that statement.

Slowly but Surely Frozen Meats Will Come

AN ITEM from northern California says a large group of retail meat dealers is prepared to boycott any meat packer that begins to prepackage meat at the plant level.

This is not the first time prepackaged meat has met resistance. For years packers have put off doing much about the product, saying it was too much of a mechanical and marketing job to get it out to the trade.

IT IS HARD TO ACCEPT the fact that progress in frozen packaged meat is so slow. Almost any food is available today in the frozen package form—frozen fish, fruit juices, biscuits, vegetables, to name only a few. But not frozen meat.

But we don't believe it is a hopeless case.

At the National Independent Meat Packers Association meeting in Chicago, John O. Vaughn of the Oklahoma Packing Company told the packers that frozen meat is an effective way of getting their brands in self-service stores. His company started freezing and packaging minute-type steak more than a year ago.

He said he thought the expansion of frozen meat would have a stabilizing effect on fresh meat prices—if a steady flow of frozen fresh meat could be supplied the retailer.

We agree with Mr. Vaughn. It's something like the deep freeze. That mechanism makes meat available in the home all the time and people therefore use more of it. The same would be true if frozen packaged meat were made available in stores on a broad scale.

IT IS ENCOURAGING to see these packers get into the prepackaged business and to learn that others want to get into it. Packers are the ones best qualified to handle this function.

So, though the progress is slow, we believe packaged meat is sure to come.

Thanks a Million

MEMBERS of the American National Cattlemen's Association can be proud of their new home in Denver and of the cooperation that built it. This structure, made possible by the contributions of its members and friends, headquarters one of the nation's great organizations. Completed, it stands as a lasting and practical tribute to all who donated in large or small amounts to bring it about. Your great industry which it represents merits this fine building. Now, the only thing for us to say, we've said in the caption above. We want to repeat our personal thanks to you all, on behalf of the association, its officers and its office personnel.

Jay Taylor, President

F. E. Mollin, Executive Secretary

The Public . . . And You ^{BY} LYLE LIGGETT

The art of "freeloading" is almost as important to learn for the cub reporter as is the skill of typing or of hooking a telephone receiver under his coat collar on the rewrite desk.

Often groups and businesses feel that cocktail parties, lunches and parties are the only way to gain press "friendship" for their activities or causes. But seldom is there a day in the normal newspaper, radio or television newsroom when a special press luncheon, cocktail party or cross-country junket is not scheduled by some interest. In many cities, newsmen brag that the only meal they have to buy is breakfast and that the free Christmas jugs keep them well-stocked all year.

And newsmen joke about the efforts of opposite parties in a controversy to "woo" press friendship with "freeloads."

The free jug, the lush lunch or the press "reception" gain little reaction from the working newsmen. His day is busy, his job is serious. And his acceptance of his responsibilities for impartial reporting is a sacred thing. Tomorrow he may have to take a printed dig at his drinking buddy of the night before.

This is not revealing a "trade secret" of the Fourth Estate, but it is to help explain why there is not enough money in the cattle industry—or in any business—to "buy" the good will of the press, radio or television.

There are ways, however, of EARNING that friendship. And sometimes a freeloader comes in handy in helping to merit press respect and understanding.

Two major factors—service and sincerity—are important to any group seeking smooth relationships with the nation's news outlets.

Service in providing news accurately, completely and WHEN it happens is what the newspapers and radio and television stations are seeking, as are prompt and sincere attention to requests for information and emphasis on news, not salesmanship—free advertising—about a product.

Sincerity and friendly interest are most important. A newsmen can spot a phony or a coverup faster than a calf can find a break in the weaning-pen fence. But that newsmen will be understanding if he knows all the facts and is given reasonable explanations of all the aspects of any story.

The "freeload" has its place in the development of service and sincere friendliness. Often a get-together is necessary to provide a means for letting the press get acquainted with new leaders of a group or business, or to ask questions which might not occur

to them in the normal rush of preparing stories. Sometimes a "thank-you" party—where no ax is ground and where informality rules—is successful.

An example of a fine "thank-you party" was provided earlier this month by cattlemen of the Ellensburg, Wash., area. Food editors and retail meat dealers of the Seattle area were invited to bring their families to an "old-fashioned" weekend visit to typical ranches and to enjoy a real barbecue and western hospitality. No one was "selling" anything—except friendship and sincere interest in mutual problems—and the city folk enjoyed their unusual outing immensely. Many of the editors and butchers had never been on a ranch before—and few had ever had a chance to let their children pet cows and horses outside of a zoo.

The 'National' At Work

● American National President Jay Taylor, who is also president of the National Beef Council, has announced that the executive committee of the council will meet in Chicago June 21. Problems before the group will include establishing an office (probably in Chicago), hiring a permanent manager and fixing a budget. Checks and pledges from cattlemen's groups all over the country are already being received by Acting Manager Lyle Liggett, director of information for the American National.

● Two conferences have been held in Washington, D. C., to consider the dangers of legislation calling for a 90-day price freeze to be followed by permanent price control measures. At the first of these meetings the American National was represented by Thomas Arnold of Valentine, Nebr.; at the second one, in late May, by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin.

● Lower westbound meat rates have been held up until the matter of the 50 cents per cwt. cut can be given consideration at a June conference. The American National and other livestock organizations, the Western States Meat Packers and Swift & Co. have taken the position that a cut in meat rates should be accompanied by a similar reduction in rates on the live animals. . . American National Traffic Managers Chas. E. and Calvin L. Blaine advise that charge for dipping or inspection of livestock in transit has been eliminated from tariffs of the Pacific south coast and north Pacific coast as well as California intrastate tariffs.

● A second survey to get opinions on basic needs for research education and promotion in the cattle industry is be-

ing made among cattlemen by the research committee of the American National, of which Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, Wash., is chairman. Washington State College is participating and state cattlemen's associations are assisting in conducting the survey. . . Mr. Rogers has announced a meeting of his 22-man research committee in Denver June 7.

● Refunds secured by American National Traffic Managers Chas. E. and Calvin Blaine during April for 18 cattlemen who had been inadvertently overcharged in their livestock shipments totaled more than \$900. This freight bill checking service is available to all members of the American National and affiliated associations.

● The original grazing bill, introduced by the administration in the last Congress, is again going into the congressional hopper. President Eisenhower is expected to mention it in a talk to Congress. The American National endorsed such a measure at the Reno convention in January, but in the form it passed the Senate last year. Undoubtedly efforts will again be made to amend the bill this year in much the same way.

● The grazing bill originally called for a grazing fee study, outlined appeals and hearings procedure, encouraged range improvements and reimbursement for cost if taken away, and specified there should be no transfer cuts as such. When the measure got to the Senate it had been amended to strike out the fee study, change appeal procedure from the appeals court to the district court and made to apply to all users of public land.

● The Cattle and Beef Industry Committee will meet in Chicago June 21 to take up beef grading problems. The committee, chaired by President Jay Taylor of the American National, is made up of producer and feeder, processing and marketing groups.

● President Jay Taylor's speaking schedule calls for talks at the North Dakota and Nebraska cattlemen's conventions in early June and at the National Livestock Auction Association meeting in Colorado Spring, Colo., June 19. . . Vice-President Don Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., is to be a featured speaker at the Colorado cattlemen's annual meeting June 20-23 at Fort Collins.

● Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin was a speaker at the Wyoming convention. . . Assistant Executive Secretary Radford Hall will speak at the National Livestock Brand Conference, Portland, Ore., June 20-22. . . American National Information Director Lyle Liggett was a speaker on the Cattle Cade tour of northern New Mexico.

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The Hanging of Injun Pete

BY T. J. KERTTULA AND D. L. McDONALD

IT HAPPENED SIXTY-ODD YEARS ago in a little Montana town along that ribbon of steel later glamorized as "the Main Street of the West." They are old men now, those few still living who took part in it, and for some reason they seem content to let the details of the hanging of Injun Pete die with them. Ask one of them about it and he'll hedge and say, "Well, now, seems like I disremember." But the frontier will not soon forget this bunch of kid engineers who did their best, briefly, to make the Wild West really wild.

It seems that one spring morning in 1884 railroad officials at one of the western Missouri division points woke up to find that they had, through the blunder of someone along the line, acquired one superfluous corps of engineers. "Those damn surveyors," the general manager called them. But whatever the G.M.'s personal opinion may have been, it was plain that this group was unique. Their lack of experience was second only to their general lack of whiskers, and some if not all of them were obviously sons or grandsons of someone higher up. Since this was true, no one had the heart to fire them.

So the eight or ten kid surveyors hung hopefully around the roundhouse, waiting for orders to go survey something . . . anything. While they cooled their heels they set up transits in the president's private office (everyone figured one of them must be close kin to him) and happily surveyed whatever girls happened to come into view.

Now, despite all tales to the contrary, there wasn't a more staid and conventional spot on the globe than a small midwestern city in the '80's. When the rumors of these surveyings began to circulate, there descended upon the unsuspecting president of the road a delegation of the town's clubwomen, mamas of the girls who'd been surveyed. The president, outnumbered, angrily branded the rumors as lies and in the next breath promised it would happen no more.

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The hot spud resulting from the invasion of wives of potential shippers rolled from office to office, down through all the maze of positions created especially for deserving relatives of the directors, until it landed, still smoking, back on the desk of the general manager. With the hot breath of the president fanning his neck, the G.M. acted. Collaring the first relative to show himself, he roared:

"Haul that damn chain gang out west and dump 'em in some Godforsaken spot where there's nothing but sagebrush and jackrabbits. Mind you, not even a squaw! Tell 'em to take a bearing on the north star and start surveying a line clear to Fanalulu. Now git!" With alacrity, the relative "got."

NEXT morning an enthusiastic bunch of kid engineers assembled at the station, bogged down with every type of apparatus which might prove useful in their forthcoming conquest of the West. The time en route they spent gleaning useful information and a brand-new vocabulary from the array of western "shockers" they'd brought along. Though they searched the Montana landscape diligently for signs of Indians, they were rewarded only by an occasional glimpse of a prairie dog or a slinking coyote.

After a tedious week-long ride they were at last unceremoniously dumped at a small Montana town that was then the end of a branch line. Bewildered, they stared first at the short row of false-fronts facing the tracks, then at the mammoth shipping pens that were the reason for the town's existence, and finally with regret at the fast-disappearing train. As it passed from view they picked up their baggage and headed for the false-front marked Hotel.

In single file they followed the leader from the scorching sunlight of the street into the sultry twilight of the lobby. A step over the threshold and the first engineer recoiled, sending the whole line stumbling back in confusion.

"Look, an Indian!" he whispered, pointing with his suitcase. Acutely conscious of their scalps, the others crowded forward to look.

The man clad in moccasins, tattered, dirty jeans and an army shirt two

sizes too big for him was indubitably an Indian, though perhaps less picturesque than they'd expected. He lay asleep against the wall, his chin slumped on his chest. Slowly the heavy eyelids opened and small black eyes surveyed them.

"Ugh, palefaces," he grunted. Then, hopefully, "Whisky?"

The kid engineers ignored this suggestion as they stepped gingerly over his protruding legs and made their way to the desk. Injun Pete closed his eyes and lapsed once more into coma.

An hour later the boys tumbled down the steep stairs and tramped across the lobby to the bar. Hesitantly they lined up alongside the plank bar as the proprietor scurried out from behind the desk and became bartender.

"What'll it be, gentlemen?" he asked.

They named their poison with names from their recent reading: Snake Oil, Tarantula Juice, Forty Rod and Tanglefoot. The bartender lifted on eyebrow, slid glasses along the bar and filled them all with a dark murky liquid from an unmarked bottle.

The figure of Injun Pete, now half upright in the doorway, posed a nice question of etiquette. According to the western lore they'd been absorbing, one did not drink with an Indian. On the other hand, if they passed him up wouldn't he be tempted to lift their scalps some dark night in reprisal?

They motioned Pete to the bar.

After they'd downed their drinks, nearly choking in their attempt to look like old hands accustomed to drinking diluted tar, one of the boys slouched against the bar and drawled, "Say, podner, be there a wickiup hereabouts named Fanalulu?"

The bartender, shedding four years of Yale, took on local color. "I reckon as how there be. You boys figgerin' to paint her red, mebbe?"

"Nope. We wuz sent to survey a railroad from here to Fanalulu."

The bartender was momentarily nonplussed. To gain time he filled their glasses once more. This seemed an opportunity to get rid of a certain haunt of desolation he hopefully called his



June, 1955

"ranch," if he could manipulate events a bit. A certain land speculator from St. Louis would be around 'most any time now . . . and if he could be shown a ranch right along the roadbed of a new branch line? It was worth a try, anyhow.

OF COURSE there really wasn't any such town as Fanalulu. The name was invented for a purely mythical town by a certain hard-bitten old rooster who owned the little Jawbone line. At an Eastern railroad men's convention he'd gotten tired of being asked about the towns along his private one-horse line. Not wanting to admit that the Jawbone ran only from mine to mill, and the only towns along the route were prairie dog towns, he'd invented a few on the spur of the moment. The biggest of the lot, he claimed, was Fanalulu, and on a clear night a rider could see its lights for a hundred miles across the plains. When the G.M. back in Missouri had told the kid engineers to go survey a line clear to Fanalulu he was, in a manner of speaking, using a euphemism for a much warmer place.

Now the bartender led them out on the sidewalk and pointed to a gap in the distant hills—which happened to be directly behind his ranch.

"Knowin' this country like I do," he told them, "I'd say the line will hook onto the stockyards spur and go through that gap. Don't know where-all it'll go after that, but you wait an' see if I ain't right."

He then dismissed them with a cheerful, "Supertime, boys. You go wash up. I gotta run over to the depot for a minute."

The station agent listened to the hotel man's proposition. Then he drawled, "Never mind about work orders for that gang. Jest let me know when's the time and I'll send them out to survey an extension onto the stockyard spur. To a stranger it'll look like the branch is headin' for the gap. Leave it to me; I'll have them surveyin' in the proper direction when that there land buyer comes along. . . . If'n you and me can come to terms, that is." The two men shook hands on it.

Hot, tedious days dragged by as the engineers awaited orders, and the hotel man waited for the land speculator from St. Louis. There was little for the surveyors to do but loaf, reread their Wild West literature and write letters. Letter writing soon became the No. 1 pastime, and suitable subjects were discussed and the completed works read aloud to prevent contradiction.

Shortly thereafter the girls they had so recently been surveying back in Missouri were swamped with letters. It began innocently enough with the first ones confined to descriptions of the country and the lonely life of men banished to the plains. But as the boys warmed up to the task the

(Continued on Page 18)

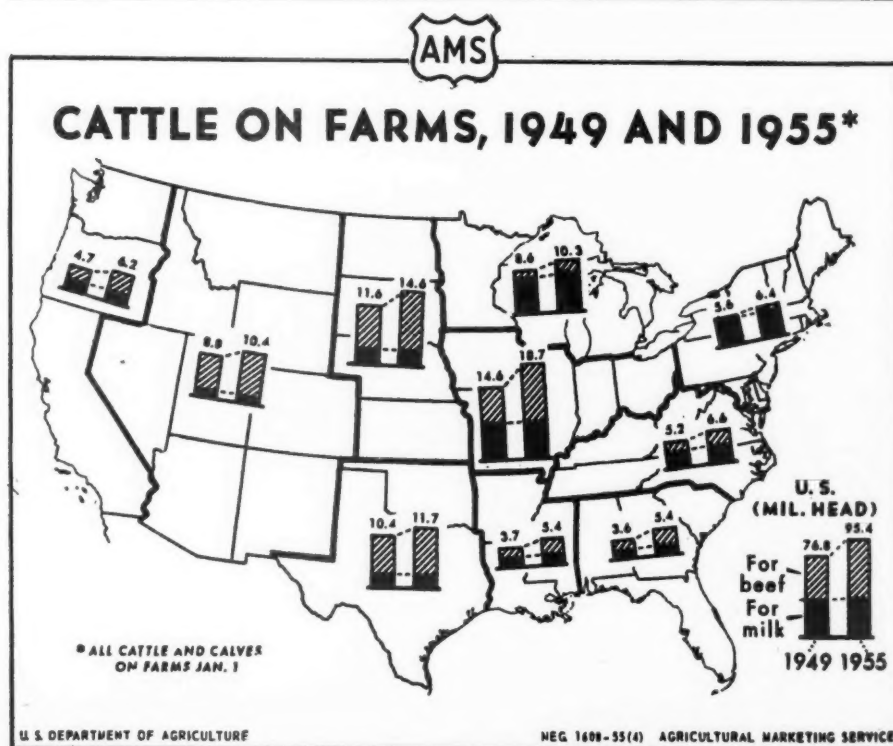
The Market Picture

AN ABRUPT CHANGE IN WEATHER was the trade feature late in May in the cattle business. Serious drouth conditions were suddenly checked in the western and southern plains by the most widespread rainfall in recent years, which kept up continuously in some areas for 40 to 50 hours. Parched areas received from 1 to 4 inches of rain generally and a number of spots as much as 8 to 10 inches. While some flooding occurred in isolated areas, the benefits to crops and range land were generally beyond measure.

The immediate effect of the moisture was not only a great boost in morale, but almost an instant ending of the vast movement of thin stock cattle from the southwestern section to northern plains pastures or to feedlots. Definite price trends had not yet developed immediately after the storm, but strength was creeping into the trade, after weeks of slipping prices. Many growers in formerly dry areas not only stopped the selling of thin cattle, but immediately were in the market for additional numbers. Some orders for thin cattle were already unfilled, and it was only the unfavorable condition of the fat cattle market that would prevent sharp advances in thin stock cattle.

Production of beef in slaughter channels continued to build up and prices for grainfed steers and heifers slipped further downward. By the end of April cattle slaughter had not only caught up with deficits of numbers early in the year but had pushed the year's cumulative kill some 3 to 4 per cent above last year. In fact, in some weeks as much as 15 per cent more cattle were being slaughtered, compared with a year ago. During some of these peak weeks, we were producing enough tonnage of beef, including calves, to reach a figure equivalent to 100 pounds of beef per capita per annum, in contrast to last year's record of around 80 pounds per capita. By late May, fed steer prices had slipped another \$1 to \$2 to place average selling around \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. under a year ago. At the same time, feed costs were running above a year ago, especially in areas where grain had to be shipped in.

With the prospects of some 12 per cent more cattle on feed, as reported on Apr. 1, there was little encouragement to look forward to until the tapering off of heavy marketings on the current crop of fed cattle. In addition, buyers were becoming selective on weights, preferring light yearling steers under 1,100 pounds at many markets, discounting steers with weight, and especially those from 1,200 pounds up. Ironically enough, in many cases the heavier cattle were carrying the highest finish, having been on feed since last



The central Corn Belt is the nation's leading cattle region. It has many cattle on feed and large numbers of milk cattle, plus sizable beef breeding herds.

In beef cattle alone, the northern Plains is first. It is followed by the central Corn Belt, southern Plains, and Mountain West.

Fastest rate of growth in beef cattle numbers has been in the Southeast. But the three southern regions still have only 17 per cent of all beef cattle in the country.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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fall, and yet were not able to command the high figure.

Another interesting pattern shaping up, in the quest for light-weight carcasses to suit consumer demand, was the relatively close selling of heifers to steers in fat cattle. On some markets, heifers were able to sell nearly as high as steers, grade for grade, and in many cases the lower yielding heifers wound up costing more in the carcass than steers. In fact, at the Denver market recently, the extreme top on fat cattle was paid for heifers and not for steers, a load of \$24 heifers outselling any steers that particular week by 25 cents per cwt. Yet, last fall it was not uncommon to find feeding heifers selling as much as \$3 to \$4 per cwt. under steers with extremes of more price differential.

It was interesting to note that average farm prices computed in April showed practically all classes of livestock in an unfavorable position on the parity formula, the main items having all slipped to a range of 70 to 80 per cent of parity. Quite often we have seen a condition where hogs were at or above parity and sheep and cattle down sharply, or vice versa, but seldom have we seen all three commodities at these low levels—especially, in view of the so-called “prosperity” in so many other lines of business today. Ironically enough, too often an increased production winds up bringing in fewer total dollars. Such was the case of the hog business this year, where an increased production of some 15 to 20 per cent resulted in a price drop of nearly 40 per cent.

Unless grainfed cattle prices show considerable improvement before fall, buyers appear to be more conservative toward stock cattle prices this fall than the prevailing prices paid this spring. While thin light stock cattle have sold relatively high through the spring season, the potential gains on grass are felt to leave some room for profit due to cheap feed involved. On the other hand, cattle bought this fall will quite likely wind up on high costing feed and thus a much greater margin will be necessary.

The liberal rainfall late in May could very possibly delay the normal “June break” in cow prices. In normal years, movement of cows starts in volume in the southern plains in June. Dry conditions earlier this year had already caused considerable movement in the Southwest. With potential improvement in feed conditions, plus the fact that cow prices never did quite reach their normal spring season high, a rather sharp cut-back in cow marketings could very well prevail for the next few weeks. In addition, any early movement of grass steers to slaughter from the Southwest may very well be postponed beyond normal this year.

Price Round-up

Late in May the bulk of good and choice fed steers were bringing \$19 to \$23 with high choice and prime making \$23.50 to \$26, only an occasional load able to reach \$27 or better at Chicago. Good and choice heifers were selling in a close relationship with steers at \$18.50 to \$23 with high choice and prime heifers in a limited way \$23.50 to \$24.25.

Beef cows of utility and commercial grade sold from \$12 to \$14, some smooth young commercial cows occasionally reaching \$15 to \$16. Cannery and cutters ranged from \$8 to \$11.50 for the

most part.

Good and choice stocker and feeder steers bulked at \$18.50 to \$22.50. Not many fleshy steers scaling above 800 pounds were able to pass \$21.50, but frequently choice light thin stock steers and steer calves weighing from 350 to 525 pounds reached \$23 to \$24. Good and choice heifers ranged \$16 to \$19, fleshy feeding heifers suitable for a short-term feed occasionally to \$20 or better. Stock cows of mixed ages sold from \$85 up to \$150 per head, the latter price generally with calves at side.

....CW

Calls Supports Self-Defeating

IN A SERIES OF PANEL DISCUSSIONS at Columbia University, 60 nationally known men expressed the opinion that agriculture “can look hopefully ahead for a long pull in spite of strains and dislocations.” Members of the panel, which was held in Harriman, N. Y., in early May, included F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American Cattlemen's Association.

In their report, the members said farm programs grew out of depressions, and then the shift was to all-out production for war, with the outcome that at war's end burdensome stocks were cleared and the way left open for “far-sighted” long-term farm policies. But Congress, they said, even though export demand had fallen, continued price supports on many commodities at their war-time production-incentive levels, with the consequent return to accumulation of surpluses.

So today, continued the report, with storage bins full, we still face the need for a long-term farm program. The report said we have enough wheat and cotton for a year's requirement (a two-years' wheat supply if you count this year's expected crop.—Ed.); dairy, rice and tobacco stocks have piled up; government commitments on supported commodities exceed \$7 billion; storage costs approach \$1 million a day.

We need to revise our farm program, and it will be hard to do until we have worked off these tremendous stocks, the assembly concluded.

The report said there was general agreement on the following findings:

1. That the United States can get its domestic food and fiber requirements at reasonable prices for the foreseeable future if we have intelligent land use. A wide variety of research, both theoretical and practical, and effective dissemination of the results are necessary for the technological progress needed to provide for our growing population.

2. That expansion of markets should be undertaken, but this will not be sufficient to reduce our surpluses or to eliminate necessities for production controls; the group favored programs aimed at higher nutritional levels and

more adequate diets.

3. Wheat offers the most serious adjustment problem. Consideration should be given to the development of a reasonable amount of wheat for livestock feed and to promote expanded consumption of meat.

4. Our agricultural resources should continue to be shifted toward protective foods like meats, dairy products and fruits and vegetables. Considerable amounts of wheat acreage should be returned to grass. Some lands now planted to surplus crops should be shifted to grass and forestry.

5. Too much reliance has been placed on the part price supports and production controls have played in solving agriculture's long-range economic problems. (The committee pointed out that producers of commodities like beef, poultry, fruits and vegetables, “without mandatory price supports have made rather rapid adjustments in production and have avoided some of the difficulties encountered by producers of supported commodities.”)

Supports have overstimulated the production of some commodities and production controls tend to reduce efficiency and result in higher cost of production. In the future, price supports should play a progressively smaller role.

6. Moderate price supports and storage programs are desirable to protect some segments of agriculture against extreme price swings. But attempts to use price supports to raise farm prices are self-defeating.

7. In world trade, the need exists for a “rule of reason” in dealing with other countries. Greatest gain is seen in fostering economic development in other countries.

8. A stable and expanding domestic economy is of paramount importance to a prosperous agriculture.

9. More positive public policies should be developed for the special problems of low-income rural families. Adequate farm credit is needed.

10. Continuing migration of people out of agriculture is necessary in its long-term adjustment process.



RE- SEARCH

MEADOWS AND BEEF

Field treated with 100 pounds of nitrogen early in spring and again in early July produced 4 tons of hay and 606 pounds of beef per acre, in experiments of the USDA and the Colorado experiment station at Hayden. Better irrigation water control and proper timing of the harvest also contributed. On unfertilized areas only 2.4 tons of hay and 321 pounds of beef resulted. In 11 western states there are about 3½ million acres of such mountain meadowland.

PLUM ISLAND PROGRESS

USDA scientists at the new animal disease laboratory on Plum Island, N. Y., report they have successfully grown vesicular stomatitis virus on live animal tissues. Simpler, more rapid diagnosis and improved control methods of many infections, such as foot-and-mouth disease and vesicular exanthema, could result. The researchers found a method for growing the virus on guinea pig kidney cells, much as human polio is cultivated on monkey kidney cells to produce the new polio killed-virus vaccine.

GROUND ALFALFA FEED

Ground alfalfa, as a protein supplement in wintering rations of steer calves, has produced most economical gains for three straight years in feeding studies at the Fort Hays (Kan.) branch agricultural experiment station. It is reported that 5 pounds of alfalfa hay replaced 1¼ pounds of cottonseed meal and 8½ pounds of silage per head daily, and produced gains more efficiently.

FERTILIZED RANGE

A 58 per cent boost in beef gains has resulted from fertilizing native grasses on cleared virgin brushland pasture with 33 pounds of nitrogen each May and drilling 300 pounds of superphosphate 4 inches deep every three years, according to the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station and the USDA. On eroded range reseeded to native grasses, this treatment added 54 per cent to gains and upped seed yield on cleared brush ranges by 85 per cent.

CHEMURGIC GROUP CHANGE

The National Farm Chemurgic Council has been reorganized as the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, aimed at encouraging research on production and utilization of agricultural products. Henry T. McKnight heads the council.

SELF-FEED SALT, MEAL

A summary of experiments on self-feeding winter supplements is contained in the Oklahoma A. & M. College experiment station's Bulletin B-440, "Self-Feeding Salt and Cottonseed Meal to Beef Cattle." The bulletin tells how beef steers were self-fed a salt-cottonseed meal mixture during winter months with no apparent effect on their winter weight change; when no costs other than feed were considered, the return per steer was in favor of hand-feeding supplements. Beef cows were self-fed a mixture of salt and cottonseed meal during the winter months while grazing native grass pastures with no apparent detrimental effect on the health or yearly weight changes of the cows or the number and weaning weight of their calves. Thus, for three successive years, no harmful effects were noted from this feeding practice when ample grass and water were available.

SILAGE PRESERVATIVES

Researchers at Iowa State College report that good grass silages can be obtained by adding dried beet pulp and ground corn at the time of ensiling, and that liquid molasses, dried molasses and cane sugar also give good results. Results of experiments also show that the addition of sodium metabisulfite is one of the most useful chemical silage conditioners yet tested. The Iowa research men say, however, that good grass silage can be made without any preservative except when the silage has a high moisture content or when the silage consists of pure legumes.

THUNDERING HEARD

No politician can round up the ranch vote if he feeds you corn and lets his bull run loose.

—HOWARD HAYNES



BEEF—Across The Country

Newly named to manage the California Beef Industry Council is Robert W. Munyon. President of the council is Carl Garrison. The new manager was formerly with the Agriculture Council in California. The California Beef Industry Council, at San Francisco, is making spring plans for a program of educating the public in the use of less demanded cuts of beef, through the media of cooking schools, television, radio and newspapers.

May was designated as Iowa Beef Month. Among facts brought out to show the importance of the industry in the state is the one that Iowa is the second ranking state in the nation in number of beef cattle, with 4½ million head. . . . In mid-month, at Ida Grove, some 500 Iowans led by Governor Leo Hoegh attended a Beef Month banquet sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Neither season of year nor climate has any significant bearing on the amount of beef, veal, pork and lamb that consumers should eat, according to a recent report from the University of Illinois. Insofar as his body and general health are concerned, says Dr. F. R. Steggerda, the average American can eat just as much meat on a sweltering day in July as on a cold day in December. There was little difference in effect of eating either lean meat or meat without fat removed, during the investigation.

The Texas Beef Council information bureau is periodically furnishing radio stations of the state with brief transcribed interviews emphasizing various phases of the "eat-more-beef" promotion. Mainly, the half-minute taped programs will be interviews with personalities in home economics, cattle raising and beef merchandising fields.

. . . The Texas group is issuing its second recipe folder; the first folder last November required several reprints to more than a million copies. Recipes featured in the new one were top winners in the state-wide contest recently sponsored among 1,000 home economists and dietitians of Texas. . . . Definite indications are seen in Texas that the beef program is starting to pay off. Queries sent to grocers and independent packers offer encouraging figures to that effect, with an increase in interest reported in forequarter beef cuts, for example. . . . The TBC is planning an intensive county-by-county campaign to increase its membership.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board will bring the meat story to additional millions of consumers regularly, through a new weekly

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service of meat scripts and pictures for television stations. Homemakers' programs on 131 stations in 40 states, involving more than 23 million televisions sets, have subscribed to the service, called "How-To-Do-It With Meat." The new project covers every phase of the broad subject of meat.

An assessment on cattle at the packing plant, to be used toward beef promotion, is favored by directors of the Florida Cattlemen's Association. The proposed law would have packers pay 5 cents per head to the state agriculture commissioner, who would turn the money over to the association for disbursement.

The Oregon Cattlemen's Association has approved formation of a state beef commission and promotion and research. Financing would come out of an assessment on each head of cattle sold.

Prints of the popular color film, "Your Guide to Buying Beef," are available at \$75, the Arizona CowBelles announce. The 16-mm film is 14 minutes long, ideal for television or service or women's clubs. Although made in Arizona, it is suitable for showing anywhere. Theme is the experience of a young housewife in visiting with her meat market man about different cuts of beef and the place of beef in the family diet. Checks and orders should be sent to Audio Visual Aid Department, Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz., which made the film under CowBelle sponsorship.

NEW BUILDING FOR K-STATE

Specifications for a unit of the proposed animal industries building at Kansas State College have been drawn up. The structure will eventually house the animal husbandry, dairy and poultry departments of K-State. It will contain a modern meats laboratory, offices, conference rooms, classrooms and other laboratories.

"BUY AMERICAN" RETAINED

The "Buy American" clause has been retained in the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense as reported to the House floor. It contains restrictions against purchasing offshore except where the commodity can't be supplied domestically, or in emergencies.



PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

June, 1955

When the Cards are Stacked against you-

Call



Let Santa Fe's 56,600 employees put their 13,075 miles of railroad to work for you

Stack up any job you please. It's not too tough for Santa Fe. Whether it's one trainload or a dozen—steel pipes, giant turbines, or delicate perishables. Whenever your problems start to stack up . . . call your nearest Santa Fe freight man. That's what he's here for!

There are 61 Santa Fe Offices from 'coast to coast' with one in your territory as near as your telephone. Call today.

Cattlemen Honor State College

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its 42-year history, the Oregon Cattlemen's Association brought its convention to Oregon State College at Corvallis, in recognition, as President J. C. Cecil put it, "of the work being done for the cattlemen by the college and of the importance of the growing beef cattle industry of the (area)."

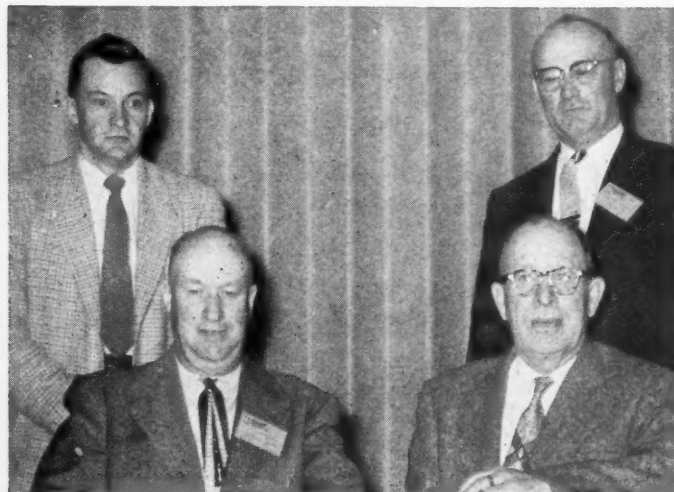
Later, in the annual election of officers, Garland Meador of Prairie City was elevated to the presidency. George Russell of Vale became first vice-president. The outgoing president, Mr. Cecil, and Alva R. Teator of Keating each received an award from Interior Secretary Douglas McKay for outstanding service in the interest of natural resources conservation.

A major move by the Oregonians was in the direction of forming a beef commission to levy a maximum assessment of 5 cents per head on some 1,000,000 cattle on the state's tax rolls; the group voted to call for hearings into the necessity for such a commission and a subsequent vote by the cattlemen for its establishment.

Speakers included Alan Rogers, chairman of the American National research committee, Ellensburg, Wash.; Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver; George Tucker, of the California Cattle Feeders, Los Angeles; Wm. McMillian of Swift & Company. Also, Dr. M. M. Woods, federal meat inspector at Portland; Earl Moore, federal meat grader there; Clair Brown of the Oregon Trucking Association.

Mr. Rogers stressed that better feeding and breeding can mean more economical beef production, and Mr. Hall pointed out that the nation's cattlemen are benefiting from the best public understanding of the beef industry in modern history. Representative Sam Coon discussed power needs of the Pacific Northwest.

In their resolution having to do with the beef commission, it was resolved regulation.



FULTON HEADS MONTANA GROUP

The Montana association elected Dan Fulton, Ismay, as its new president. Mrs. Fulton is at his left and Tom Ross, a former president, at the right.



that the per-head assessment on cattle be dropped "if and when the Oregon Cattle Growers form (such a commission.)" They also asked for systematic research designed to provide additional information on more efficient utilization of crop residues and by-products; resolved that the officers form a permanent feeder committee; commended the state and federal brucellosis eradication program and urged expanded research on anaplasmosis.

Opposition was expressed to the proposed bill HR 2629, as weakening the grazing user's security of tenure on his permit and destroying incentive to protect and improve the lands; favored the principle of using range improvement fees on the lands from which they are derived. Further, they suggested a study into inequities of the present brand inspection program; urged Congress fully to implement the range improvement intentions of the Granger-Thye Act; approved bills pertaining to mining claims on public land.

The 1956 convention will be held at Bend.

Montana Strong For Promotion

IN ITS well attended 71st annual convention at Helena last month the Montana Stockgrowers Association set up four important committees: natural resources; public relations; production, marketing and research; legislation and

An impressive list of convention speakers was headed by Wesley A. D'Ewart, former congressman now serving as special assistant to the secretary of agriculture; Don Short of Medora, N. D., a second vice-president of the American National, and Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the National's research committee.

In his address, President Dan Fulton of Ismay warned his listeners that the long-range outlook for the cattleman is favorable but that other problems, such as inadequate cow slaughter, must be dealt with.

The Montana association's resolutions endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and approved formation of the National Beef Council and the Montana council, while favoring its own active participation in a comprehensive beef promotion program, and the payment of 5 cents per head on cattle marketed toward the promotion work of the various groups.

The Beef for Father's Day program received strong support, and the Montanans recommended establishment of a western livestock disease research laboratory. They asked that forecasting of livestock prices be discontinued by federal and state agencies, but commended them for information assembled and published on prices received, numbers on hand and possible feed resource and production trends.

The resolutions recommended additional funds for anaplasmosis control work; favored retention of leasing Indian lands by sealed bids instead of in open auction bidding; urged full appropriation of money received from grazing fees for range improvements on national forest lands.

Also called for: setting up of regulations for defining the rights of land-owners, lessees, permit holders and mineral prospectors in connection with uranium mining.

Dan Fulton of Ismay was re-elected president of the Montana association; Jack Brenner of Grant was re-elected to the vice-presidency, and Ralph Miracle remains the group's secretary.

TICK FEVER

A uranium prospector is a fellow who would take the whole country apart just to find what makes it tick.

—Howard Haynes

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Talk Promotion And Research

NEW OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON Cattlemen's Association, following its 29th annual convention at Aberdeen last month, include John McMinimiee of Outlook, president, and Jay Agnew of Centralia, vice-president. The secretary is "Pat" Ford.

Research and beef promotion provided the fuel for most of the talk at the meeting, while a number of other problems became subjects of a wide range of resolutions adopted. Among these: endorsement of the multiple-use program on the state's public lands; recommendation that CCC wheat be released at prices that would enable wheat to move into feed channels; approval of introduction of S.2548, the grazing bill.

The cattlemen called for improvement of the range by reseeding, fertilizing and brush control among other things; and asked for protection of coyotes and badgers in livestock range areas where requested, in the belief that "rodents can best be controlled by badgers and coyotes." Congress was urged fully to implement the range improvement intentions of the Granger-Thye Act. They recommended passage of legislation to revise letting and holding of mining claims on federal lands and that the anaplasmosis research program be expanded; also, that the system of appraising game damage be improved; that brucellosis quarantine regulations be changed to permit sale of officially vaccinated and properly identified calves under 18 months of age from quarantined herds. The resolutions further requested increased and intensified research on "white muscle" disease.

The program included a panel discussion on feeding, marketing and promoting of beef; included on it were Jerry Sotola and C. W. McMillan of Armour and Swift, respectively. Mr. McMillan mentioned that research



New Washington Cattlemen's Association president, John McMinimiee, Outlook, left, with Jay Agnew, Centralia, vice-president.

June, 1955

workers are exploring the possibilities of preserving meat by atomic radiation. A speech by George N. Tucker, secretary of the California Cattle Feeders Association, brought out that the West Coast's sharply increased population has meant a wider market for commercial cattle producers and better quality meat for consumers. Dr. Elton Gildow of Seattle spoke of "Stilbestrol and Feeding the Rumen."

Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, a former president of the Washington association who now heads the American National's research committee, told the cattlemen, "Profits may depend on cutting production costs rather than raising market prices for cattle." He discussed some of the work now under way by the research group, which is aimed at streamlining methods for getting information to growers.

Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National at Denver, told "What the American National Is Doing."

The 1956 convention has been slated for Spokane.

ASSN. NOTES

Jack Germond of Healdsburg, Calif., was recently re-elected president of the Sonoma County Cattlemen's Association in annual meeting at Santa Rosa. Dewey Donnell of Sonoma was named vice-president, and Earl Bethard the secretary.

Members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association are being urged by their president, Sherwood Culberson of Lordsburg, to report promptly to proper authorities any cattle theft cases. Effective investigation is deemed important in the face of an alarming increase of cattle thefts in the state. A standing \$300 reward is offered by the association on theft cases, and during the past five years more than \$7,000 has been paid out.

The Milford Range Association of California has gone on record in vigorous opposition to H.R. 2629 which calls for more advisory board members and greater discretion in the secretary of interior. In a telegram in which they urged their congressman to oppose the bill, they pointed out that most cattlemen of Lassen County use public domain for all or part of the grazing season, and the bill "would jeopardize the grazing rights of our stockmen." "We oppose amendment to present act making grazing secondary to other uses and reducing users to one on advisory committee."

Henry Bell, since 1937 secretary-general manager of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, has retired and will be succeeded by Chas. A. Stewart. Mr. Bell started working

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To make your Dad feel more like a king
Than he ever felt before,
Serve him BEEF for FATHER'S DAY;
He'll love you forevermore!



RANCH LOCATED 22 MI. S.E. ON STATE
HIGHWAY 87. HOWARD C. PARKER,
MGR. PHONES: Office 27, Home 433.
CENTER, TEXAS



Chas. Stewart

Henry Bell

for the association as a bookkeeper in 1920 and became assistant secretary in 1925. When he took over, the organization had 2,124 members and 34 employees; upon his retirement, there are close to 10,000 members and 113 employees, 31 of them field inspectors in markets where Texas cattle are shipped. Mr. Stewart, an attorney, has represented the Texas cattlemen as traffic counsel for 20 years.

Louisiana lawmakers are considering a proposal to appropriate \$2 million for agricultural programs that would include Bang's disease work, a livestock disease laboratory and cattle marketing studies. The Louisiana Cattlemen's Association is one of 18 livestock groups backing a proposed \$1.5 million expenditure for Bang's control.

The annual spring meeting of the Central Colorado Cattlemen's Association, meeting recently at Fairplay, has seen the election of J. T. McDowell of Garo to the presidency; Donald Hamilton of Como to the post of vice-president, and Roy Teter of Fairplay, secretary-treasurer. The outgoing president is R. J. McHale. Francis Murphy of Coalmont, head of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, addressed the cattlemen, on the subject of pertinent state legislation.

At the southwestern regional meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association last month at Gunnison, some 150 persons heard State Agriculture Commissioner Paul Swisher talk of the scabies quarantine situation in some of the counties of the state, and a discussion of other livestock diseases. Also heard were Francis Murphy and David Rice, respectively the president and secretary of the state association, and R. A. Burghardt, the CCA's first vice-president.

Under a newly adopted rule, members of the California Cattlemen's Association who pay their 1955 dues after May 1 are also considered paid-up through 1956. President Harvey McDougal believes adoption of this policy on a trial basis this year will help build up association membership.

About 200 cattlemen and their guests recently attended the annual banquet and field day of the Butte County

(Calif.) Cattlemen near Oroville, Calif. Ken Sexton, former vice-president of the California Cattlemen and district chairman of the Eat-More-Beef campaign, was a speaker, as were Van McConnell of Gridley, past president of the group, and Mrs. Emma Roney, head of the county's CowBelles.

Members of the Green River Cattlemen's Association, meeting at Pinedale, Wyo., last month, adopted a resolution concerned with livestock shipping costs in their area; the intention is to obtain a hearing into the matter of out-of-line charges. Pinedale is believed to be farthest from a railroad of any town in the entire country.

The Sandhills Cattle Association, meeting last month at Alliance, Nebr., re-elected all officers: President Ralph A. Baker of Valentine; Vice-President Forrest S. Lee of Brownlee; Treasurer James A. Monahan; Secretary-Manager Frank J. Sibert of Valentine. An important program feature was a panel discussion of what the cattle industry can look for in the future.

Carl Twisselmann has been re-elected president of the Kern County Cattlemen's Association. Also re-elected were Ward Woody as vice-president and Jim Beagle as secretary-treasurer.

National's Honor Roll

... Continuing the listing of those who have contributed to the building fund of the American National Cattlemen's Association. If your name has not yet appeared, it may be because in listing the receipts in chronological order the staff may not yet have reached yours. But feel free to check, or make corrections if you wish.

ALABAMA

Edward Miller

ARIZONA

J. C. & Marion H. Ballard
William R. Bourdon
W. M. Cohea
Howard Fillerman
Gila County Cattle

Growers Assn.
McDaniel & Sons, Inc.
Mrs. Claude K. Neal
Harold B. Thurber
Yavapai CowBelles

CALIFORNIA

D. E. Alexander
Amador-Eldorado-Sacramento Co. Cattlemen's Assn.
Roy Bray
H. G. & V. M. Clifford, Minnehaha Ranch
Keith E. Evans (In memory of Flores B. Evans)
L. J. Fee
Gilmer Bros.
Dae Lantz
J. H. Lubken (In memory of John A. Lubken)
Murdock Land Co.
Frank O'Connell
Jim Porter (correction)

Harold J. Powers
Walter W. Price
Jake Schneider
Mrs. Leona Simpson (In memory of F. C. Simpson)
Smart Bros. (Wm. Smart. In memory of father, Stonewall Jackson Smart)
Stanley L. Smith (In memory of father, Thos. S. Smith)
David F. Snedden
C. F. Stover
R. S. Swift
Merrill Ward
Henry Weller
Fred H. Williams

COLORADO

Don Anderson
Orin Bowers
R. A. Burghart
Central Bk. & Tr. Co.
Mrs. Charles E. Collins (In memory of Charles E. Collins)
Colorado Livestock Production Credit Assn.
Etchepare & Kemp
The Exchange Nat'l Bk.
L. W. Francis
Dr. O. M. Franklin (C/o Franklin Serum Co.)
O. M. Franklin Serum Co. (In memory of Charles E. Collins)
Radford Hall
John Holland

J. W. H. Howarth (In memory of Carra E. Howarth)
Fred G. Johnson
W. L. Liggett
Otto A. Maul
Ordway Mellen (In memory of Charles P. Murphy)
H. E. Pastorius, Jr.
John Pedot
Lewis V. Propst
Ragged Mtn. Livestock Assn.
Richard S. Scates
Wm. R. Shellabarger
Two Bar Ranch Co. (G. N. Winder)
Weiland Rch. & Merc. Co.
John A. Werme, Jr.
Frying Pan Stock Growers Assn.

IDAHO

Idaho Cattlemen's Assn.

IOWA

F. D. Smylie

KANSAS

Floyd Casement
Bill House

MISSISSIPPI

Donald Batrlett

MISSOURI

American Hereford Assn.

MONTANA

John A. Adams
Bircher Bros.
Raymond Holmes
Erick V. Johnson
McNamara Cattle Co.
Til Sedgwick

Senator W. B. Spear, Jr. (In memory of Willis M. Spear)
Roy Tuggle
Voldseth Bros.

NEBRASKA

Thos. F. Arnold
Harry C. Coble
Hubert H. & Donald W. Forney
T. J. Graham
J. J. Hadley
F. S. Jesse
Kent & Burke Co.
E. L. Burke Jr., in memory of father)
F. E. Messermith & Sons, Robt., Frank,

Jr., Kenneth, Lee and Rex
M. S. Peterson Ranch (In memory of Maurice S. Peterson)
Don B. Reynolds
Houston T. Waddill
Wolf Bros. & Reich (In memory of Max Wolf and Julius Wolf)
P. H. Young

NEVADA

Mr. & Mrs. Norman D. Brown
Fred H. Dressler
F. M. Fulstone, Inc.

W. E. Licking
W. E. McLaughlin
Petan Company

NEW MEXICO

J. E. Davenport
Driggers Cattle Co.
Lee S. Evans
E. G. Hayward
Carroll Jackson
John A. McKeen (In honor of Hugh McKeen)
W. F. Manson
W. H. Merchant, Jr. (In memory of father, W. H. Merchant, Sr.)
L. B. Merrill

Mrs. Harris Miller (In memory of husband)
New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn.
Jos. G. Oxnard
J. B. Patterson
A. Claude Stockton, Alvin Stockton and Gene Stockton
T 4 Cattle Co. (Clara Hoover. In memory of Howard L. Kohn)
A. D. Woofter

NORTH DAKOTA

A. T. Boyd
Cornwall Hahn

Roy Lillibridge

OREGON

Earl S. Abbott
Carl M. Marquardt

Allen Turner

SOUTH DAKOTA

Eastern Pennington County Grazing Dist., Inc.
Mert Fowler

Preston W. Scott
Harriet F. Wheeler (In memory of Henry L. Wheeler)

TEXAS

Eldon P. Harvey
J. P. Kennedy
Seaborn E. Ledbetter
M. McAlpine & Son
Howell McCampbell
Rafter Three Ranch
Dorrance D. Roderick, Jr., Nancy D. Roderick

Nancy D. Roderick (In memory of Lee Harrington)
John R. Scott & Sons
Spade Ranches (In memory of William L. Ellwood)
J. A. Whittenburg, Jr.

UTAH

Hazen Exeter
J. A. Scorp

W. J. Wintch & Son

WASHINGTON

Dale Ausman
J. W. Buob
Dr. Lee W. Cable
Walter S. Clark
Jake Frederick

Mary A. McMillan (In memory of A. E. "Gene" Buchanan)
R. H. Morrell
Lester Pearne
Fred C. Rommel

WYOMING

Norman W. Barlow
William H. Cross
John Hogg
Thomas Hogg
L. J. Jenkins

George L. Story
T E Ranch
Joe H. Watt
R. Roy Williams
A. G. Yonkee Ranch

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Research in Beef and Cattle

We conclude this month the listings of beef cattle research projects being conducted in the various states as reported by the research committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

The following projects are being conducted by colleges and experiment stations:

CARCASSES

CALIFORNIA—The effect of fatness of the animal on the palatability of beef from that animal.

FLORIDA—Carcass value of different breeds and breed crosses and the effects of minerals on vitamin content of meat.

MARYLAND—Body conformation and live animal measurements as means of picking animals that will make the most desirable carcasses, and that will cut out the larger percent of valuable wholesale cuts.

OREGON—The effect of sex hormones on rate and efficiency of gains and carcass desirability.

Use of scores and body measurements for locating good doing animals and those which make the better carcasses.

TEXAS—Best way to cook beef of different fleshing levels.

WASHINGTON—Factors affecting desirability and food value of meat.

DISEASE

COLORADO—Livestock diseases including a rachitic condition, urinary calculi, shipping fever, Poisonous plants and baby calf sickness are being studied with an attempt at preventing losses from them.

MONTANA—Inheritance of some abnormal conditions such as cancer eye.

NEBRASKA—Disease studies including X disease, liver abscesses and grass tetany, the causes and how to prevent.

OREGON—The inheritance of cancer eye in beef cattle.

The causes of white muscle in beef cattle. The causes of bloat and how to prevent.

TEXAS—Study of several diseases such as anaplasmosis, gastrointestinal parasites, pink eye, and hard livers, and bangs, X disease and use of certain drugs to help control these diseases.

Causes and prevention of bloat.
UTAH—Control of certain diseases such as coccidiosis in cattle.

INSECTS

NEBRASKA—The effects of parasites on animals, the possibility of parasites carrying disease, and best methods for controlling parasites.

WYOMING—Control methods for lice, horn flies, mosquitoes and intestinal worms.

DWARFISM

ARIZONA—A study of dwarf calves and an attempt to apply a selection program which will tend to eliminate the dwarf inheritance from beef cattle herds.

CALIFORNIA—A detailed study of dwarfism. How to identify the normal appearing animal carrying the dwarf inheritance from those which do not carry dwarf inheritance.

FLORIDA—How to eliminate the dwarf inheritance from a beef herd.

OREGON—Identifying dwarf carrier cattle by use of profilometer as a service to ranchers.

UTAH—Development of a method for picking the normal appearing animal that carries the dwarf inheritance from the one which is free of this weakness by blood and urine studies.

BLOOD TYPES

NEBRASKA—The changes in the blood as an index for growth and feed efficiency.

OREGON—Differences in blood and urine constituents that may be used to locate better doing beef cattle.

WYOMING—The blood types of beef cattle. Use of blood type studies for parent identification. Relation of blood type to production performance.

HEART RATE

OREGON—Heart rate, body temperature and respiration rate as indicators of good doing cattle.

MANAGEMENT

MARYLAND—The productivity of a pure-

bred herd of beef cattle.

Early weaning of calves to study the efficiency and growth in early life when all are fed the same. Also the influence of the cow on calf performance can be determined by comparing early and late weaned calves.

NEBRASKA—Livestock costs and marketing as factors in economical production.

The following are beef cattle research projects supported in whole or part by federal-grant funds:

MANAGEMENT

IDAHO—Development of labor-saving methods of feeding.

MISSISSIPPI—Methods of wintering mature beef breeding cows.

OKLAHOMA—Level of wintering on production of feeder and grass fat steers.

MARKETING

ARIZONA—Consumer acceptance of beef as related to quality characteristics resulting from different feeding and management practices, and to wholesale and retail marketing practices.

Determine efficiency and adequacy of livestock marketing system and suggest improvements.

ARKANSAS—Economic efficiency of livestock marketing.

COLORADO—Consumer acceptance and effects on demand by classes of slaughter cattle. Improving the marketing of livestock in Colorado.

IDAHO—Studies of cooperative marketing of livestock in Idaho.

LOUISIANA—Marketing livestock and meat products in Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI—Seasonal marketing of beef calves and yearlings.

Farm production and marketing practices of livestock.

NEVADA—Livestock marketing in the western states.

Adjustments in marketing of ranch and range cattle.

DISEASE

ARIZONA—Range livestock losses from poisonous plants.

Correlation of nutrit'onal components of range plants and the deficiency or toxic conditions in cattle grazed thereon.

Infections keratitis (pinkeye) in cattle on range and feedlots.

Investigations of losses on alfalfa, alfalfa-barley and barley pastures.

Study of Achondroplasia-like conditions (congenital deformity) in Hereford cattle.

ARKANSAS—Gastro intestinal parasites of ruminants.

Livestock diseases.

COLORADO—Shipping fever in cattle.

Necrobacillosis in cattle and sheep.

Rachitic condition shown by heavily fed cattle receiving adequate calcium.

LOUISIANA—Cattle bloat.

Conditions of infestation and treatment of gastro intestinal parasites of cattle.

MISSISSIPPI—Effects of antibiotics and type of ration on rumen function.

Biology and control of insects, mites and ticks affecting cattle.

Bloat studies.

NEBRASKA—Prevention of liver abscesses with aureomycin.

Prevention of calf scours with aureomycin.

NEVADA—Physiological studies in relation to reproductive disorders.

OKLAHOMA—Biology and control of vectors of anaplasmosis.

Gastro intestinal parasites of cattle.

Control of external parasites.

REPRODUCTION

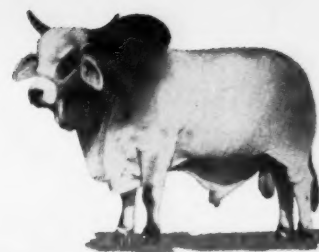
COLORADO—Vitamin A in reproduction of beef cattle.

MISSISSIPPI—Use of hormones in control of reproductive phenomena of beef cows.

NEBRASKA—Normal development of the bovine testes and experimental methods of influencing their development.

NEVADA—The effect of environment on selection for traits of economic importance, the relative value of several selected criteria and reproductive studies in range beef cattle.

There was a young man from the West
Who loved his steak with such zest,
That he said "Come what may,
Give me BEEF for FATHER'S DAY,
And my pleasure will be lovingly expressed."



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AT KANSAS ASSOCIATION MEETING

At the Kansas Association meeting in Wichita: L. to r., Jay Taylor, American National president; A. G. Pickett and C. E. Waugh, secretary and past president, respectively, of the Kansas association.



The Hanging Of Injun Pete

(Continued from Page 10)

letters began to take on an alarming note. The survey was creeping forward against almost insurmountable odds. Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph and other chieftains were banding together to prevent further encroachment of the Iron Horse on their buffalo range. Every foot of the way was marked with blood—blood of the Indians and of the intrepid engineers. While half the party worked, the rest were employed in fighting off repeated Indian attacks.

Daily the casualty lists grew, and the hotel was now a hospital. (Or so their letters said.) Bill had a bullet in his leg, Jim an arrow in his shoulder, Mike's scalp had been almost lifted, and the others were wounded in lesser degrees. Still, each morning a smaller but undaunted crew took up the task; the survey, like the mails, must go through!

The girls back in Missouri reacted much as the engineers had hoped, but far beyond their expectations. Comparing letters, they could find no glaring discrepancies, but a study of the "casualty lists" convinced them that unless something were done—and quickly—there'd be no more engineers. Taking a leaf from their mamas' book, they descended en masse on the general manager's office.

That worthy goggled at the letters. "Bunk, pure unadulterated bunk," he snorted. "Not an Injun within a hundred and fifty miles of that station. Make 'em prove it." He frowned down into their pretty, puzzled faces. "Should know better than to believe anything those surveyors tell you. Make 'em prove it!"

The kid engineers were dismayed by the new tone of the letters they received. No matter how they read them, the letters were beginning to contain more than a hint of disbelief. More and more often the word "proof" kept cropping up.

They went into a conference which lasted far into the night. Not much

came of it except the agreement that some sort of proof had to be produced or there would be no hero's welcome for them on their return.

EARLY next morning they set out to canvass the town for Indian relics which might do. Nothing came of that either, for the only thing they could find was a moth-eaten old scalp which even an all-night soaking would not freshen up so it could pass for one newly parted from a warrior's head. Dejectedly they trooped to lunch and told their good friend, the hotel man, their troubles.

"Boys," he said, "if what you want is proof, I've got an idea. That feller at the depot has one of them new-fangled picture-takin' machines. If you was to have him take some pictures of Injun Pete attackin' you, you'd have the proof all right."

They hailed the suggestion with enthusiasm and spent the rest of the day discussing its possibilities. After the station agent had agreed to do his part, for a price, they set about coaxing Pete to ride to the reservation for an Indian costume. Pete was uncompromisingly reluctant to undertake anything as energetic as a 150-mile ride, but by loading him up with whiskey and promising him much more on his return they finally got him started.

By the time Pete returned everything was in readiness. Behind the hotel barn, with the empty prairie for backdrop, they set up their equipment. Most of the time the camera would be in shade while the actors posed in the sunlight; besides it was close enough so the agent could sneak out now and then to snap a few pictures when the telegraph key was silent.

For the next week or two Pete, in his borrowed war bonnet and stripped of all the clothes the boys dared to take off, emulated his illustrious ancestors on the station agent's sway-backed buggy horse. Frequently, on a signal from the bartender, he chose some crucial moment to stage a sitdown strike and demand more whiskey.

The pictures turned out disappointingly flat and indistinct, but that, the

kid engineers hoped, would hide the fact they were posed. As fast as the agent finished up a batch a steady stream of "proof" began to flow back to Missouri.

"Boys," one of them suggested at the end of a long story conference, "we've got to wind this up somehow before the girls start asking why we're only fighting one Indian. Let's take one more round and call it quits. What'll it be this time?"

"Why don't we win this war and hang Pete to prove it?" someone suggested. It seemed a fine idea.

Early next morning they started to coax Pete down to the cottonwood grove along the river. In spite of hours of explaining the night before, Pete was still reluctant. So they brought along two jugs of whiskey and allowed him to heft and smell them, but not to sample. On the promise of both jugs, Pete finally gave in.

When they reached the grove the camera was set up ready for the station agent, who had promised to come over as soon as the morning freight came through. Pete's hands and feet were tied, the noose slipped over his head, and the rope thrown over a branch. His war gear was piled conspicuously at his feet.

The station agent hurried up, panting. "Let's get at it, boys," he urged. "Old 94's a half hour late; might as well finish this while we're waiting." He patted his shirt pocket. "Danged if I didn't forget this here tellygram I should have delivered to the hotel. Oh well," he shrugged, "it'll wait till I'm going up past there again. Let's get this picture took."

The boys took their places. At a signal, the station agent would count to four. On the count of "One!" two of the boys would lift Pete up and hold him. On "Two!" they would leave him hanging and jump back to assume the role of spectators. On the third count the picture would be snapped, and "Four!" would be the signal for those pulling on the rope to lower Pete again. The whole process would take practically no time; not long enough to choke Pete—to amount to anything.

"One!" the command rang loud and clear. Pete protested belatedly as he was lifted into the air.

"Two!" The men holding the rope braced themselves as the lifters gently eased Pete's weight into the noose and jumped back to assume their pose.

"Three! Wait a minute . . . hold it, boys, hold it! Something's wrong with the camera. The shutter's stuck!" Frantically the agent worked, glancing now and then at the gurgling Pete.

"Four!" he finally shouted triumphantly. The lifters jumped to catch Pete, but they were too late. He hit the ground with a sodden thud and sprawled grotesquely.

"Get the rope off him quick," the agent shouted.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

"I can
Who the
Thought
man's kn
"Well,
"Hurry
"What?
"Cut
knife!"
"Pete's
"Hey,
throat."
"Cut so
"There
"Do yo
cial resp
"Never
while I p
"I can't
"Strain
on top o
absorb it
AS the
slow
feeble g
literally
he drank
a sitting
knife. H
motion o
thought
Strugg
drunken
grabbed
hair. Th
Pete let
He took
rapidly
collapsed
whiskey
Laugh
headed
forgotter



"I can't get my fingers under it. Who the devil tied this knot, anyhow? Thought you said you could tie a hangman's knot that wouldn't slip?"

"Well, it looked like one, didn't it?"

"Hurry up, you fools. He's choking."

"What'll I do?"

"Cut the rope. Knife, somebody, knife!"

"Pete's got one in his belt. Use that."

"Hey, not that way. You'll cut his throat."

"Cut something! He's turning purple."

"There! Rub his hands. Give him air."

"Do you pull or push to give artificial respiration?"

"Never mind that. Just hold his head while I pour some whiskey down him."

"I can't pry his doggone jaws open."

"Strain it through his teeth. Slop it on top of him. You know Pete—he'll absorb it."

AS they milled around him, Pete slowly returned to life and made feeble gestures toward the jug. They literally shoved it down his throat and he drank deeply. As he struggled into a sitting position his hand fell on the knife. He picked it up and made a motion of returning it to his belt, but thought better of it.

Struggling to his feet, he swayed drunkenly. Then, with a yelp, he grabbed the nearest engineer by the hair. The kid jerked free, and Injun Pete let go with another war whoop. He took a few faltering steps after the rapidly disappearing engineers, then collapsed again, both arms around the whiskey jugs.

Laughing helplessly, the station agent headed for the hotel to deliver the forgotten "tellygram."



The engineers had barricaded themselves on the second floor, and not even the agent's orders nor the hotel man's impassioned pleading could persuade them to start the long-delayed job of surveying a line clear to Fanalulu that day. Their collective scalps prickled every time they glanced toward the river, where Injun Pete was still weaving back and forth among the cottonwoods.

The story was too good to keep, and telegraph keys clear back to the division point in Missouri clattered with the details. It was a big joke to everyone but the general manager.

"Damn those surveyors," he swore, "what are they trying to do with their monkeyshines — get this road in trouble with the Bureau of Indian Affairs? I've stood enough and plenty from them! You," he roared to a passing relative. "Get the lot of them back here as fast as steam'll bring them. Relatives of the boss or not, I want the pleasure of firing them myself, personal!"

Just before dawn the next morning the engineers were awakened by the moan of a locomotive whistle growing louder by the minute. Around the bend roared a locomotive pulling a single caboose. It came to a sudden stop just beyond the station. The engineer released the whistle and, followed by the other trainmen, headed for the hotel.

There they routed out the proprietor and upstairs they yanked the kid surveyors out of bed and gave them two minutes to get going.

The whistle brought the station agent out of his bunk in a hurry. He pulled on his pants and ran for the hotel. He arrived just as the half-dressed engineers were being hurried down the stairs, despite the demonstrations of the hotel man—who hadn't even had time for his pants.

"File your claim with the company," a trainman shouted as he neatly booted the last surveyor out the door. "The G.M. wants to talk to these boys, pronto."

AS the boys clambered aboard, a dull explosion, followed by a piercing yell, sounded from the porch of the hotel and the figure of the station agent hove into view. He climbed the embankment in mighty bounds and, bare feet twinkling and suspenders flapping, cut across the tracks and disappeared into the gloom beyond the shipping pens.

Another figure emerged from the hotel, raising an enormous shotgun. The gun roared and a wild yell answered from the shadowy cattle pens.

"You an' your infernal picture-takin' machine," the hotel man shouted. "It's such a damn big joke you have to blab about it on the telegraph—an' that land buyer from St. Louis due here tomorrow! I'm a-gonna take the price of my

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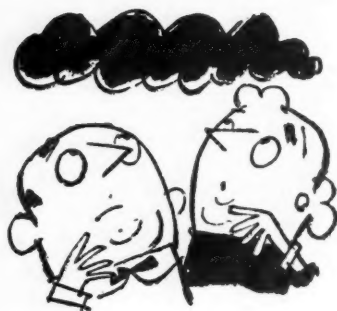
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2. A lump or thickening, in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

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give to

**AMERICAN
CANCER SOCIETY**

ranch outa your hide, you double-crossin' varmint!" He dropped the empty shotgun and, shirttail flapping and red-flannel-encased legs driving like pistons, he too disappeared in the direction of the shipping-corral.

As the train moved away from the depot the engineers had one last glimpse of Injun Pete, an empty whiskey jug in either hand, weaving up the tracks. He stared at them, then dropped the jugs and broke into a shambling run.

"You come back, huh?" he shouted after them. "And bring whiskey?"

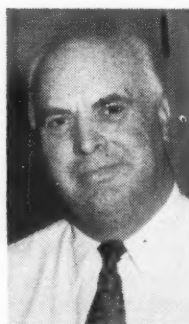
The kid engineers shook their heads in somber denial. Somehow they knew that back at division headquarters the G.M. was fixing to put a permanent end to their Wild West adventures. The hanging of Injun Pete had passed into history.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

History proves that the road to success is a public highway—not a private thoroughfare.

THE STATE PRESIDENTS

Harvey McDougal, elected last December to the presidency of the California Cattlemen's Association, operates a feedlot at Collinsville, in Solano County. This is on rolling



Mr. McDougal

ground, and feed mangers are placed along the tops of ridges.

Mr. McDougal runs a commercial operation and feeds some of his own cattle. It is highly mechanized; five trucks put out feed for 15,000 cattle twice a day. The feedlot is comprised of

260 acres; the total acreage is 3,800, part farmed. A few cows are run.

The Californian sells and weighs his animals right on the premises. Most of the cattle go to San Francisco and smaller towns, where packers have plants (except when feeding for packers—most of the commercial feeding here is for packers.) They send them in for feeding 100 to 200 days. Mr. McDougal feeds all good quality cattle. His aim is to feed them to grade choice—which 95 per cent of them do.

He uses beet pulp from the American Crystal plant, with barley for grain, alfalfa hay and cottonseed cake and molasses. Most of the feed, except for the cottonseed cake and molasses, is bought within a 50-mile radius.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS UP

World cattle numbers continued to increase last year for the eighth consecutive year and now are estimated at 877 million, 18 per cent above prewar. The increase for the year was 2 per cent in South America and 1 per cent in North America, Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania.

World hog numbers also increased and now number 319 million head, 9 per cent above the 1936-40 average.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPORTED

Price supports are being applied to more than 96 per cent of the world's wheat crop, and just about all the wheat moving into channels of international trade is under some kind of government support and control, according to H. W. Herbison, of the North Dakota extension service. He says it is either fixed prices, government buying, guaranteed minimums, directional prices, deficiency payments, guaranteed prices, indirect supports, pre-contracting prices or communist state planning.

Mr. McDougal has an interest in a sideline plant—a little plant handling 400 head (Delta Livestock Company)—where green chop is being experimented with.

Rapid population increase has resulted in a doubling of California's feedlot operations in the past five years. In January the state had about 400,000 head of cattle on feed and that is still insufficient to fill the requirements. Mr. McDougal believes feeding will continue to increase, particularly the farmer feeding type of lots.

He feels that beef promotion has helped stabilize the cattle market and says the idea of beef promotion on their own product, and the psychological effect of selling their own product, has given growers and feeders more confidence in their own business. Also, they see what happens to the product after it leaves the feedlot.

The California association president urges a redoubled effort in beef promotion on the part of everyone in the industry, in the face of continued and growing competition from poultry and red meats.

Harvey McDougal lives in Rio Vista with his wife Erma. A son, Dick, is in the navy but will come back to work at some phase of the feeding operations—probably take over the green chop operation, according to his father.

Mr. McDougal spent 16 years with Swift & Company as a cattle buyer. He was born and reared on a farm in southern Minnesota.

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FOOT-MOUTH COMMISSION HONORS WALTER THURSTON

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Advisory Commission honored Walter Thurston, former ambassador to Mexico, at a dinner in Denver, May 22 for "outstanding services to the cattle industry of Mexico, and U. S. in helping to bring the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico to a successful close."

The citation was presented by Albert K. Mitchell, past president of the American National and chairman of the commission.

The commission recommended that although its task had been accomplished, the mechanics of the commission should remain intact and that if agreeable to Mexico the field force be maintained in skeleton form and some of the commission's equipment be re-

tained.

Also present were E. Ray Cowden, Arizona; W. S. Moscrip, Minnesota; C. E. Weymouth, Texas; Lyman Brewster, Montana; Harvey McDougal and Dr. C. U. Duckworth, California; Wayland Hopley, Iowa; J. H. Breckenridge, Idaho; Dr. R. T. Clarkson, of the Agricultural Research Service, and Dr. R. S. Sharman, commission representative in Mexico City.

PRESERVES MEAT WITH ATOM

Swift & Company's research scientists are working on the possibilities of using atomic energy to preserve meat and other foods without refrigeration. A steak has already been sterilized by atomic rays, but it came up with a scorched flavor. The problem of this unwanted flavor is now under continuing study.

Council Promotes Beef In East

Western beef promoters often feel that little or no beef promotion is done in the eastern half of the nation. However, the Agricultural Development Council of Asheville, N. C., has sent the PRODUCER a report on recent beef promotion activities in that industrial area which exemplifies many eastern programs.

The council is an organization financed by businessmen, industries and farm leaders with the purpose of assisting in the development of the agriculture and farm income of the area surrounding Asheville.

The council's beef promotion activities entailed the assistance of the American Meat Institute, educators, extension service, public utility companies, packing houses, retail food stores, restaurants and hotels, livestock yards, civic clubs, radio-press-

television and 77 individual business, industry and livestock leaders.

Among the activities were 23 cooking demonstrations, 14 regular radio programs and 60 spot reminders; six television programs, heavy newspaper and magazine coverage; distribution of 1,200 beef posters and 12,000 restaurant table tents in all outlets within a radius of 75 miles of Asheville; 50 high schools were supplied with teaching kits on beef; films and beef charts were shown at 20 home demonstration clubs in the county, and eight service clubs featured beef pot roast at their weekly luncheon meetings.

Morris L. McGough, executive vice-president of the council, in writing the American National for additional promotion material, commented: "As long as we can get some ideas on things to do, we can usually find some way of working out the financing."



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS LEARN MEAT FACTS

A meat preparation demonstration to home economic high school students, one of a number of beef promotion activities sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council of Asheville, N. C. The organization is financed by businessmen, industries and farm leaders.

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Guaranteed to please in workmanship



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1 1/4" or 1 1/2" wide, 3/4" taper with 3/4" buckle.
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money for your Grandparents and their Grandparents before them! That's because they are the most PRACTICAL breed in existence. They convert home-grown feeds and roughage into milk, meat and butterfat most economically. Milking Shorthorns are BIG, STRONG, RUGGED. You get 4% milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds. Their TWO-WAY bargaining power plus greater saleability of calves means greater security under ANY world conditions. Subscribe to MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL now! Published monthly. Only \$1.00 for six months, \$2.00 for full year. \$5.00 for three years. Send money TODAY or write for FREE facts!

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EXTRA LETTERS OR
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Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions. all for \$8.25, postpaid.

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—Write for it.

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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a Ranch House Window

I'm always saying "Never underestimate the power of a woman!" but in this case I'll have to admit that even I did not guess, when a soft-voiced Colorado ranch wife stood up at the National meeting in Reno last January and suggested that "Since we have special

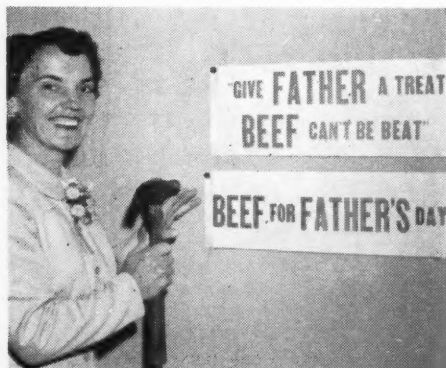


Mrs. McDonald

foods for special days—turkey for Thanksgiving, a ham for Easter, fried chicken for the Fourth of July—why not give Dad his favorite food, BEEF, on Father's Day?" it would grow into such a great program in so brief a time.

Next year, I thought, or maybe in a dozen years... who knows? The idea of Beef for Father's Day then may be as generally accepted as our Mother's Day carnations are nowadays.

As you can see—you who are knee-deep in Beef for Father's Day activities all over the land—I underestimated by anywhere from one to a dozen years. Though I must write this column before the actual "kick-off" of the campaign on June 1, already each day's mail brings reports of governors and mayors proclaiming their support of the idea, of the President's acceptance of it, of local, state, and national programs that will make every American who can read or listen to the radio or look at television aware that "Beef's the Food for Father's Day" this very first year, 1955.



Mrs. Robert Richardson, Chico, Calif., chairman of "Beef for Father's Day" committee of Butte County, displays the poster which originated in Butte County and is being used by 18 local California groups in their campaign.

I can't tell you how delighted I am to apologize to Mrs. Leavitt Booth, the national chairman, to Mrs. Thomas Currier and Mrs. J. T. Wadlow—the idea developers—and to all the busy state and local chairmen of the program for having been so wrong. I'm only sorry that the brief summary we have room for in these pages will not give credit to the many ranch wives throughout the country who are working so hard just now to make this program successful. May I suggest that each state and county chairman send a report of her group's activities to her state cattlemen's magazine? Here at the PRODUCER we have room only to cover the program very generally.

May we say . . . "Congratulations, Mrs. Booth and all the state and county BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY chairmen . . . and everyone?" If you'd not all worked together, this program could not have reached its huge national proportions in a brief five months.

At Home On The Range

From our very newest "baby"—the Oklahoma CowBelles—comes this clever tip for Father's Day dinner.

"Even Dad is becoming conscious of his waist-line," writes their president, Mrs. Long, "and especially so since he realizes that extra poundage is an extra strain on his heart. Aren't we all thankful of his consciousness, 'cause we need our men! We plan to feature cuts of lean BEEF that Father can barbecue (or perhaps Mother will want to do it for him on Father's Day.) The less choice cuts may be trimmed, rolled and cut in slices, seasoned with barbecue sauce—or maybe cut into small pieces, put on a skewer and roasted." Lean hamburger patties, barbecued, are also delicious, though of course we'll use them some other time . . . for Saturday night supper, perhaps . . . and go all out for steaks, a rib roast . . . or easy-on-the-budget barbecued BEEF . . . for Father's Day.

Incidentally, though prime BEEF needs no condiments save salt and pepper (and perhaps just a dusting of garlic salt) have you ever tried, if the meat is a little "green" or less than prime, to marinate your steaks or roast in a dressing made of 1 cup olive or salad oil, ¼ cup vinegar, 2 tbsp. soy sauce, ½ tsp. garlic salt and a dusting—just a tiny bit—of curry powder? Let the meat sit in the marinade for four or

five hours before you cook it. You'd be surprised how much it does for a less-than-choice piece of meat.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all. D.L.McD.

Meet Your Neighbors



Mrs. Booth

City wives would be astounded at her activities, but Mrs. Leavitt Booth of Arvada, Colo., claims her life is "like that of all ranch women."

Actually, few Cow Belles have crowded as much community service into their busy days as has the modest chairman of the American National CowBelles' "Beef for Father's Day" committee.

Born on a ranch not many miles from where she now lives, raised on ranches on Colorado's Western Slope, Murva Booth was fresh from high school when she married tall, handsome Leavitt Booth, her school-days sweetheart. Leavitt was just starting in on the cow ranch in Coal Creek Canyon which they have since built into a comfortable operation, "when it rains."

Her share of the branding, the riding and the ranch work was punctuated with the arrival of son George and daughter Murva Ann. With them came leadership in Girl Scouts, 4-H, FFA, the Parent-Teachers Association and a long-time secretaryship on the local school board.

Mrs. Booth's riding days ended a few years ago with a bad fall from a cantankerous horse. But idleness was far away—there were more civic demands upon her time and abilities. And baby Clara arrived.

Son George, now 23, is back on the ranch from the army with a wife and a yearling son. Murva Ann, at a pretty 16, is a busy high school student.

Mrs. Booth's long service in the Cow-Belles has been distinguished with ready acceptance of those chores often left over when the "volunteering" is done. During recent months, for instance, she has been the mainstay of the Colorado CowBelles' "Recipe of the Week" program in which hundreds of

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thousands of recipe cards had to be counted, sorted, wrapped and sent out each week.

Much of Mrs. Booth's enthusiasm and interest in CowBelle activities came from her travels with her husband, Leavitt, who now is immediate past president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Recognition of his understanding of Colorado cattle industry problems came recently when he was asked to serve as state director of the Farmers Home Administration in administering the important drouth and dust-bowl loans and emergency programs.

The Booths have also been active in the Grange and other farm and civic groups. They are members of the Arvada Methodist Church. Mrs. Booth is a past noble grand of the Arvada Rebekah Lodge, and still an active member.

Mrs. Booth's day starts early—it has to if the housework is to be done before the mail brings such diverse problems as a speech invitation, an order for 3,000 Beef for Father's Day stickers, a request for more information on a Father's Day promotion stunt she had suggested, or a letter from President Eisenhower thanking her for her promise of a Father's Day gift of some special steaks.

Meet Your Neighbors



Mrs. Wadlow

One would not realize upon introduction to soft-spoken and reserved Mary Eddy Wadlow that she is the person whose foresight and perseverance sparked the publicity which brought the "Beef for Father's Day" idea to nation-wide attention. Mrs. Wadlow has an intense desire to promote the beef industry whenever and wherever possible.

She was born on a Maxwell, W. V., farm. Later her family moved to a vegetable farm at Marietta, O. Mary attended elementary and high schools in Marietta. After completing high school, she moved to Colorado with her family because her older brother's health required a drier climate. In Colorado she attended Western State College at Gunnison and later taught school.

She met her cowboy husband while teaching at Collbran, Colo. They were married during the depression and together developed a lasting interest in raising Herefords in western Colorado. They learned the hard way how to beat a depression and now have a fine herd of Herefords, a ranch and pastureland near Whitewater, and three fine children.

The children are: Carolyn (Mrs. Glen Armour), a CowBelle, who is married to a cattleman and the mother of Kay, age 6 years, and Jay, age 7 months; Alta, also a CowBelle, a graduate of Colorado A.&M. and in business with her mother and dad raising Herefords and Quarter-Horses; and Bill, who is a senior at Colorado A.&M. majoring in animal husbandry. After a period of military service, Bill will resume raising cattle and training Quarter Horses.

Mary Wadlow has been a CowBelle since the beginning of CowBelle organization in Colorado. She was three times elected president of the Western Colorado CowBelle Council, which is made up of delegates from 15 of the western Colorado CowBelle units and which correlates the program and activities of all the units. It was within the Collbran, Colo., unit of the council that the "Beef for Father's Day" idea originated.

Mrs. Wadlow is now serving as chairman of the Colorado committee for promotion of the Beef for Father's Day project. She is also serving as treasurer of the Colorado CowBelles.

During all these busy years, she has found time to play an active role in school affairs, having been a school board member for nine years, a PTA officer for several years and a member of the committee for reorganization of Mesa County (Colo.) school districts.

THE COVER

This month's cover spot goes to some Shorthorn range bulls of the range bull project near Idaho Falls, Ida. (American Shorthorn Breeders Assn. photo).

American National CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 3, No. 6

June, 1955

President — Mrs. Joe Watt, Moorcroft, Wyo.
Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Jack Dinwiddie, Centennial, Wyo.
Vice-Presidents — Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; Mrs. Russell C. Larsen, Kimberly, Ida.; Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison, Colo.
Editor — Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 7905 Pala St., San Diego 14, Calif.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR COWBELLE PRESIDENT

In a few days our program on BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY will be over, and I want to thank all of you who have worked so hard to make it a successful one. The CowBelles especially owe Mrs. Leavitt Booth of Colorado a warm "thank you" for the many, many hours of work she has done for us. If we help sell a few million pounds of beef for Father's Day we will be well satisfied.

From Mrs. Lewis Reynolds of Norris, S. D., comes a suggestion that I would like packers to note: To have a non-seasoned canned product of our grass-fat beef cattle that can be used in hospitals for diabetics and for those interested in weight reduction. Thank you, Mrs. Reynolds, for that suggestion.

I have received a letter from British Columbia from a lady who is interested in starting a CowBelle organization there and who asked that I send her all available information. I have done so, and I hope to be able to report next month that our neighbor on the north

The LaRue "Long Bar" Cattle Squeeze Chute

The ONLY piece of equipment ever built that will do ALL the work of a Squeeze, Calf Table and Stock . . . PERFECTLY.

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Plenty of pressure and volume for spraying livestock, farm buildings, orchards or fence rows — up to 350 lbs. pressure (4½ gal. per minute) at normal PTO speed.

COMPLETE KITS "Ready-To-Use"—Equipped with NYRO "Nylon-Roller" Pump, the tractor pump proved best for both performance and wear. Complete with all controls, gauges, hose, fittings and connections. The low-cost answer to your need for a high pressure sprayer for livestock and other uses!

WRITE For Catalog showing variety of Trak-Tor Sprayers offered, also "Wide-Jet" Sprayers. All at new low prices! Also "30-Day Trial Plan" Write—

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USE BURDIZZO BLOODLESS CASTRATOR USED SUCCESSFULLY OVER 30 YEARS. YOU GET . . .



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Ask your dealer for the original bloodless castrator made by La "Burdizzo" Co., Turin, Italy

BE SURE IT'S STAMPED WITH THE WORD BURDIZZO

has organized. Who knows, we might some day be an international organization?

This month I have been invited to speak at a few CowBelle meetings. On Apr. 30th I went to Broadus, Mont., for such a meeting. It was an enjoyable gathering. Mrs. I. W. Vinsel, the state president, was also there and a regional CowBelle organization was formed.

Moorcroft, Buffalo and Gillette in Wyoming also had county meetings at which I was present. I find county groups most effective in beef promotion, and if you do not have a county CowBelle organization I urge you to call a meeting and organize one. This is one way you can help in beef promotion.

Arlene Watt, President,
American National CowBelles

BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY: Sparked by the many wonderful suggestions sent out by National Chairman Mrs. Leavitt Booth of Arvada, Colo., state and county programs to promote this campaign swung into high gear during late May and early June. Reports from local chairmen suggest that perhaps never have ranchwomen got so swiftly and so solidly behind an idea. They have telescoped several years' work into a few brief months, and if there are a few states not yet heard from as we go to press . . . well, probably it is because they are so busy selling "Beef for Father's Day" that they have no time to report.

ALABAMA: The idea has been well received all over the state and (an interesting sidelight) we believe it is the reason several more counties have organized. We have an appointment with our governor May 17 for the proclamation. Obtained beef recipe folders from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, pasted on "Beef for Father's Day" stickers, and are having them

distributed in home demonstration clubs by the home agent. Our extension service consumer education specialist has made recordings about the program that will be played on practically all radio stations in Alabama. We are working now on newspaper articles and a story to go out in newsletters of the various cattle breeders. I wrote personal notes and sent along promotional material received from the National committee to each of our 67 counties and have had enthusiastic response from most of them.

Mrs. W. A. Womack, Chairman

CALIFORNIA: Mrs. Howard Reamers of Clarksburg is chairman of the state committee, which is providing posters and other promotional material to each county group planning and carrying out its own program. Mrs. Kay Nawn, home economist with the USDA, has been appearing as a special guest of the CowBelles on radio and television programs all over the state and most counties are using this as the kickoff of their campaign. Various counties are using most if not all of the suggestions contained in the promotional material sent out by Mrs. Booth—contacting mayors and boards of supervisors, planning pictures of small children choosing their Dad's dinner, arranging to honor the first new father of June 19, persuading restaurants to use CowBelle recipes on their menus that day, and so on. The program will begin Monday, June 6, in most areas and will be stepped up to full speed with radio and television programs, news photographs, etc., during the week just prior to Father's Day.

Freda Owen, President

COLORADO: Colorado is proud of its part in making Beef for Father's Day a National program. Our CowBelle units in Colorado are promoting the idea by means of radio and television shows,

tie-in advertising with grocery stores and meat markets, posters and cartoons, BEEF specials for Father's Day menus in restaurants, providing steak dinners for the fathers of the first babies born on June 19 in local hospitals, by the extensive use of BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY stickers on correspondence and the use of large stickers on car windows and meat counters. We are also proud of President Eisenhower's response to our letter regarding the program and his acceptance of our gift of top Colorado steaks for his Father's Day dinner. Mrs. Booth talked to our Governor Johnson and he has promised to sign our proclamation.

Mary Wadlow,
Chairman

KANSAS: Mrs. Raymond Adams of Maple Hill is Kansas public relations chairman. So far, we have contacted women all over the state asking them to take the responsibility of presenting the first first-time father of June 19 with a gift of BEEF in hospitals all over Kansas. We will also present a proclamation to the governor as well as city mayors. At all district and county meetings we have passed out the letter stickers and the larger ones for store windows and meat counters. The Kansas CowBelle Trio will help us when we go on television (four different stations all over the state) to advertise "Beef for Father's Day" on June 2 and 3. One other thing I did was to appoint three times as many ladies on the public relations committee so that they could help put this project over since they will each be responsible for four to six counties and will know the people in the localities better. They are all equipped with stickers and other material for their communities.

Martha Andrews,
President

MISSISSIPPI: The governor of Mississippi will issue a proclamation setting June 19 as "Beef For Father's Day," also a number of county boards of supervisors will do the same. We are using large car stickers, posters in grocery stores, small stickers on menus in cafes and so on. Have had one radio program and plan more in early June. Have publicized our program at home demonstration clubs, council meetings and 4-H clubs, and have arranged for newspaper publicity. Mrs. Dorris Ballow of Natchez is state chairman of this program.

Marie Dunn,
President

NEBRASKA: Chairman of our committee is Mrs. Sylvia L. Buck of Lincoln. She is holding off a while on most of our campaign as we felt it would do the most good just before Father's Day. Several girls going to college in Lincoln are CowBelles and Mrs. Buck and these co-eds are meet-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OKLAHOMA COWBELLES PROMOTE BEEF BOOK SALES

"Here's a good recipe!" Studying it in the National CowBelles Beef Cookery book are these Oklahoma CowBelles (1st row, l. to r.) Mrs. Lucius Long, Jr., Meers, president; Mrs. C. V. Ward, Arnett; (second row) Mrs. J. B. Smith, Pawhuska; Mrs. Wayne Rowe, Meers, and Mrs. J. J. Hamre, Arnett.



ing with our governor. He has promised to proclaim "Beef For Father's Day" over television to start our campaign. There will be pictures, of course, but I'm sorry not to be able to get them to you in time.

Fay A. Metzger,
President

NORTH DAKOTA: Mrs. Harold Howard is chairman of our committee. They have been doing a fine job and love it! They have several dozen ladies from all over the state who serve as distributors of all publicity material in their own localities. The stickers were distributed first. Then came the first announcement story which was released to 53 county papers and parts of Montana and Minnesota just recently. Another will follow soon. They will publish favorite BEEF recipes of well-known state leaders as well as President Eisenhower. There are six different recipe posters (clever ones) which they have designed and printed in quantities. These are to be distributed all over the state at meat counters. Our two state farm papers will feature a full page of Beef recipes in June. Radio programs on the story are being featured. Also radio, stations will participate in news interest in the campaign and give recipes on "Home" programs.

Mrs. Earl Morrell,
President

SOUTH DAKOTA: CowBelles of South Dakota have sent out 5,000 stationery stickers to the directors' wives for distribution in their locality. Five thousand more will be passed out at the registration desk at the Stockgrowers' convention in Custer, June 2-4. News releases have been dispatched all over the state and three strategic radio stations are broadcasting the slogan "Beef For Father's Day." Twelve large window stickers have been received and prominently posted. Five hundred more have been ordered for distribution at the convention. Governor Joe Foss will sign a proclamation the first day of the meeting, June 2. Publicity pictures will be taken then of Governor Foss and the committee, which consists of Mrs. Merton Glover, chairman, Mrs. Walter Crago and Mrs. William Valburg. The committee plans to present Governor Foss with one dozen prime steaks for his support of the program.

Mable Glover,
Chairman

OKLAHOMA: At our quarterly meeting on May 11 we decided to choose a chairman from each of the 77 counties to sponsor a 5 pound roast of Beef for the first new father of June 19; many members said they would donate the beef. Radio Station KVOO, Tulsa, liked the idea so well—said it was a stroke of genius—and volun-

YOUNGSTERS GET BEEF FACTS

More than 4,000 teen-age school children of northern Colorado received information on nutrition and diet from this booth at the Teen-Age Health Exposition in Greeley recently. Here Mrs. Ray L. Moore, Briggsdale, beef promotion chairman of Weld County CowBelles, is shown passing out leaflets on recommended diets which emphasized high-protein beef.



teered a roast in honor of the owner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyerduck of Pawnee County. Our secretary, Mrs. Guy Shull, and I have been handling the program between us as we could not find anyone who could accept the state chairmanship of this very new organization. We do, however, have six district chairmen: Mmes. Ferene King, J. B. Smith, Claude Wallace, Frank Fox, Byron Cook, Wayne Rowe and Raymond Mayo. We will try to follow the suggestions given by the National chairman in regard to television and radio programs, county agents, getting cafes and restaurants to feature Beef for Father's Day—one has already promised to have prime ribs—and also several large grocery stores will use our stickers for window displays. The governor has pledged his support and will either issue a proclamation or tell about our program in his letter in the newspapers.

Mrs. Lucius W. Long, Jr.,
President

OREGON: Mrs. Joe Oliver is chairman of the Oregon committee. Governor Paul Patterson will proclaim "Beef For Father's Day" on the first day of the state convention in Corvallis May 9 to 11. Details of Oregon's program will be decided at that time.

Ilda May Hayes,
President

WYOMING: Mrs. Frank Long, Buffalo, is state chairman of this program. Kits have been sent to county chairmen and each is working on her own campaign. Sheridan County, where I live, is publishing in the local papers a menu and BEEF recipe for every holiday in the year and there will be a special one for Father's Day. Stickers have been distributed and used and other suggestions offered by the National chairman are being developed.

Clara F. Fuller,
President

WASHINGTON: The state chairman is Mrs. T. W. Dashiell. The majority of county groups have appointed chairmen for this project, and we plan to follow most of the suggestions of the National chairman. Investigation revealed the impossibility of a proclamation by our governor for this Father's Day but preparations for a proclamation in 1956 are in progress; thus the program should be well organized by that time. Most of the details of this year's campaign will be planned at the state convention in Aberdeen May 12-14. (Sorry that, because of our deadline, we do not have a later report from this active CowBelle group. ED.)

Mrs. Leslie M. Meyers,
Secretary

MY THANKS TO ALL THE AMERICAN NATIONAL COWBELLES WHO ARE SO BUSY NOW ON OUR PROJECT "BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY." IT HAS HIT A RESPONSIVE SPARK AND GIVES US THE HOPE THAT, THOUGH WE WILL HAVE TO WORK HARD, WE CAN MAKE OUR WISH COME TRUE—TO MAKE BEEF AS TRADITIONAL FOR FATHER'S DAY AS TURKEY IS FOR THANKSGIVING. SURELY A FOOD SO FINE WILL HAVE A SPECIAL DAY—EVEN THOUGH WE KNOW BEEF IS "SPECIAL" EVERY DAY! — MRS. LEAVITT BOOTH, Chairman

**BEEF FOR FATHER'S DAY will appeal
To any man, anywhere.
Steaks, or stews or tasty roasts,
Well, medium or rare.**

Mrs. Calvin A. Case of Buffalo is the new president of the Johnson County (Wyo.) CowBelles; Mrs. Konrad Leis, vice-president; Mrs. Wallace Goodwin, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Joe Watt of Moorcroft, National CowBelles president, discussed the program of the cattlemen and the CowBelles' participation in beef promotion. These ladies,

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin
Meeker, Colo.

POLLED OR HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

Our bulls have sired top selling feeder cattle for many commercial cattlemen

RUGGED BULLS REASONABLE PRICES

A. B. Hardin

Phone 022F23

Gillette, Wyo.

We have a few 2-year-old bulls, a top herd header yearling; also females in three ages—15 with calves at foot or bred—for sale. You'll like our large type, smooth Herefords.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS

Alliance

Nebraska

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE

N BAR RANCH

MONTANA

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

like other CowBelles, are very busy with the Father's Day promotion. Since the mayor of Buffalo raises his own beef, in this case the CowBelles plan to present his share of the Father's Day beef gift to the County Hospital instead; the Johnson County CowBelles are also presenting beef to the Wyoming governor on that day, and to the mayors in smaller communities.

Mrs. I. W. Vinzel of Dillon has been re-elected president of the Montana CowBelles at their convention. Mrs. Lewis Archambeault of Fort Peck was named secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Neil Taylor of Scobey first vice-president, and Mrs. Thomas Herrin of Helena second vice-president.

Oregon's CowBelles have elected Mrs. Tom McElroy of Vale to the presidency; Mrs. Joe Oliver of John Day first vice-president; Mrs. Dave Campbell, Bly, second vice-president; Mrs. How-

ard Leatherman, Coquille, third vice-president; Mrs. George Bain of Ontario, secretary.

CHICAGO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Prize list changes have been announced for the 56th International Live Stock Exposition, scheduled for Nov. 25-Dec. 3 at Chicago. The National show and sale of the Polled Hereford breed has been added this year, and cash prizes of \$7,000 will be offered. Prize lists totaling \$10,000 each are offered for Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, \$8,000 for Short-horns and \$3,500 for Polled Short-horns. There will be strict mouthing examination by skilled veterinarians to determine ages of all steers in the show.

Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., newly elected head of the International, presided at the recent annual spring meeting of show directors in the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

N. M. FAIR COMING IN FALL

The 1955 New Mexico State Fair will take place Sept. 24-Oct. 2, at Albuquerque. Secretary-Manager Leon H. Harms reports plans are already in work for the annual event.

ON SOUTH-OF-BORDER TRIP

A three-week good-will tour of eight South American countries is being taken by Henry Biederman, editor of The Cattleman, Fort Worth, Tex., and several officials of the State Fair of Texas. Main purpose of the trip is described as a chance to visit with cattle and business men to promote trade and good will between the industry of the two countries—and generate interest in the Pan-American Livestock Exposition, to be held Oct. 8-16 at the Texas fair in Dallas which organization is sponsoring the tour.

NATL. POLLED HEREFORD SHOW TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO

The 1955 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale will be held in conjunction with this fall's International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. It will mark the first time in the 56-year history of the International that there has been a separate Polled Hereford show classification, although animals of the breed have been seen in open competition in previous years.

TRIPLE U RANCH HOLDS SALE

At Gettysburg, S. D., the sale at the Triple U Hereford Ranch moved 112 bulls for a total of \$52,400 and a \$556 average. The top bull sold to a North Dakota buyer for \$2,500.

HEREFORD CONGRESS HELD

The sixth annual National Hereford Congress was held at Montgomery, Ala., several weeks ago. On invitation from the Arizona Hereford Association, the 1956 congress will take place at either Tucson or Phoenix next April. This year, breeders from 38 states, D. C. and Canada attended, and heard addresses by national livestock authorities.

SUTTON SALE AVERAGE \$527

A Hereford bull sale put on by Sutton Brothers, Agar, S. D., last month made a \$527 average on 150 animals for a total of \$79,080. The top bull, which went to Triple U Hereford Ranch at Gettysburg, S. D., brought \$2,025, and the second-high price was \$2,000.

BONES SALE TOTAL \$57,810

The annual spring sale at the Bones Hereford Ranch, Parker, S. D., brought cattlemen from 12 states to bid \$57,810 on 63 Hereford bulls and bred heifers, with the top of the sale, a two-year-old bull, going to Peterson Brothers, Ogden, Utah, for \$3,825. The top female price was \$1,200. Forty bulls totaled \$45,400

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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for an average of \$1,135; 23 heifers returned \$12,410 for a \$539 average. The over-all average for the 63 head in the sale was \$917.

BUFFALO SALE TOP \$900

Twenty-one Hereford and three Angus bulls sold last month at the annual Buffalo, S. D., spring bull sale for a \$9,465 total and a \$395 average. Top selling bull brought \$900, followed by \$730. and \$700 prices. This show and sale is an annual event, sponsored by the Harding County Livestock Improvement Association.

S. D. ANGUS SALE HELD

The South Dakota State Angus sale at Aberdeen last month totaled \$18,500 on 43 lots for a \$430 average, with 28 bulls figuring \$503 and 15 females \$295. The champion and top selling bull in the event brought \$1,050; the top female price was \$600.

Stockmen's Bookshelf

The Forest Service, USDA, has issued Agriculture Handbook No. 71 under the title "Seeding Rangelands in Utah, Nevada, Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming." It tells where, how, when and what to seed and contains much other helpful information. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 30 cents a copy.

The USDA's Circular No. 953 deals with "Range Seeding in the Ponderosa Pine Zone in Colorado." You can get a copy of this booklet from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 20 cents.

"Prevention and Control of Livestock Diseases" is an illustrated pamphlet of some 75 pages that answers many questions for the stockman.

"The Right Track," a National Live Stock and Meat Board color movie on meat and nutrition is available for showing to groups in the livestock and meat industry. This 14-minute movie is available from the Board at 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill. Another film, "Our Mrs. Fix-It," is in preparation.

USDA has a new book on cattle-barn plans for the South, containing brief descriptions and drawings of many structures, including: Pole barns for hay storage and self feeding; sheds, salt boxes, self feeders, creep feeders; corral layouts, squeezes for vaccination, headgates, chutes, livestock guards and a bull pen. Single copies of "Cattle Shelters and Equipment for Southern States" (No. 81) may be had free from Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

RECORD CATTLE OUTPUT

Estimated production of cattle and calves in 1954 was 26.2 billion pounds, highest on record and the result of a record high calf crop. This compared with 25.6 billion pounds produced in 1953. Gross income from cattle and calves at \$5.2 billion was 4 per cent larger than in 1953. Cash receipts of \$5.1 billion were 219 million or 4 per cent larger than 1953. Average price per 100 pounds live weight received by producers in 1954 was \$16 for cattle and \$16.50 for calves—30 cents less than in 1953 for both cattle and calves.

Production of hogs in 1954 was 19.1 billion pounds, up 9 per cent over 1953. Production of sheep and lambs at 1.5 billion pounds compared with 1.4 billion in 1953.

MEMBERSHIPS OPEN FOR COWBOY HALL OF FAME

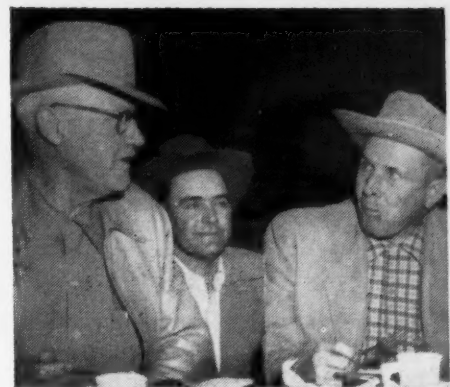
Following selection of Oklahoma City to be the site of the Cowboy Hall of Fame, it was announced last month that anyone joining the Hall of Fame during 1955 will be a charter member in whatever classification he chooses. For example, life members will pay \$200 initiation fee and no annual dues; annual memberships will cost \$3 in annual dues; associate membership, \$10 initiation and \$1 dues, etc. Junior memberships for children up to 12 years old were created with a \$1 initiation fee. Applications may be sent to the Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, Okla.

STOCK TRUCKS BUSY

Fort Wayne, Ind., and Boston, Mass., plus eight other cities, receive all livestock shipments by truck. Over half of all major markets in the U. S. depend on motor trucks for 90 per cent or more of incoming livestock. For all U. S. markets, trucks accounted for the transportation of 85.2 per cent of hogs, 82.3 per cent of calves, 79.7 per cent of cattle and 52.1 per cent of sheep and lambs.

MEAT BOARD CONDUCTS RETAIL SCHOOL

College students attending the National Live Stock and Meat Board's first annual undergraduate clinic, studying a modern self-service retail meat outlet. The complete operation of this method of meat merchandising was discussed at the five retail stores visited.



Three mid-valley California cattlemen visit during the Butte County Cattlemen's annual field day and barbecue. (L. to r.) Hugh Baber of Chico, past president, California Cattlemen's Association, now a state director; Elwin Roney, Chico, past president of the Butte County group, and Ken Sexton of Willows, district chairman of the committee on beef promotion and a former vice-president of the state cattlemen's organization.

WHY THEY BUY MEAT

The National Live Stock and Meat Board in a survey in six cities found that 57 per cent of homemakers acted on "appetite appeal" when shopping for meat, 36 per cent considered price per pound as the greatest influence and 7 per cent went on "ease of preparation." Seventy-four per cent of the women interviewed said that nutritive values were about the same in economy as in higher priced cuts, 16 per cent that it was lower in economy cuts and 10 per cent that it was higher in the economy cuts. The board said that 74 per cent of the women were right, as the lean and fat of all cuts are practically the same nutritionally regardless of price.

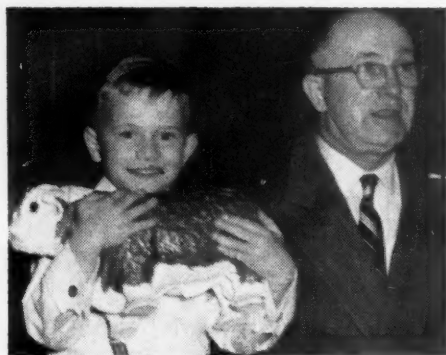
DOMESTIC ANIMALS

When a woman says she has no fear of wild animals she may be thinking of a lone wolf with a fast buck.

—Howard Haynes



Personal Mention



Billy Lynam, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, Kans., drew the Hereford bull bank at the banquet at the recent convention of the Kansas Livestock Association in Wichita. Awarding the favor was **Bruce Behymer**, farm editor of the Wichita Eagle.

Albert K. Mitchell, of Albert, N. M., former president of the American National, has been elected president of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. He succeeds the late Jess C. Andrew of West Point, Ind. Mr. Mitchell owns the Tequesquite Ranch and is also associated with management of the Matador Ranches in Colorado.

A. D. Brownfield, of Deming, N. M., a former American National president, has been re-elected chairman of the National Advisory Board Council for Grazing. Also re-elected were **John W. Hay, Jr.**, Rock Springs, Wyo., secretary-treasurer, and **Dan H. Hughes**, Montrose, Colo., vice-chairman.

Seth Shaw, for the past several years representing Safeway Stores in Washington, D. C., has been named a vice-president of that retailing organization.

Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider, Colorado state veterinarian, resigned his post last month to become state veterinarian of Oklahoma. **Dr. John W. Childs**, assistant, will be acting state veterinarian pending appointment through civil service after July 1.

Charles E. Bell, Jr., Georgia extension livestock specialist the past 16 years, on May 1 became the new chief of the animal industry branch of the federal extension service, USDA. **The only way to follow the races is to keep ahead of them.**



PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

A staunch supporter of his state's livestock industry and its operators, **E. A. "Eddie" Phillips** of Helena, Mont., received the G. F. Swift Centennial Award during the annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers in Helena. Mr. Phillips, long-time secretary of the organization who recently retired, now serves as assistant to the president.

Though not a cattle rancher himself, Eddie Phillips has devoted most of his life to the business of helping to improve and promote the cause of the stockmen of Montana. His connection with the association has covered some 35 years, during which time it has grown from a comparatively small group of 300 members to a strong, representative association. Recognition for his contributions to the livestock and meat industry came on Swift's centennial observance of its founder's start in the meat packing business.

For his outstanding record in ranch and range management and livestock improvement, **Herman Oliver** of John Day, Ore., was last month presented with the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award at the annual convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association in Corvallis.

Mr. Oliver, described in the presentation as "one of the real leaders in the livestock and meat industry," has developed a numbering and lettering system for individual identification of animals in his herd, to help provide an accurate check on the production record of each. Herman Oliver has served on many livestock boards and committees from county to national level. For 10 consecutive years he was president of the state cattlemen's association. He was also instrumental in planning the Oregon Cattleman of the Year contest. Other activities include banking interests and service on the Oregon board of education.

Robert L. (Bob) Rutter, long-time Washington cattleman who lives at Ellensburg, was awarded the G. F. Swift Centennial Founder's Award in token of his outstanding leadership in the development of his state's cattle industry. Because of illness, he was unable to accept the award in person.

Factors in the selection of Mr. Rutter for the honor were his long record of service to the industry, and his wide advice and counsel to both young and old cattlemen of the state. He has twice been president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association and a member of the advisory committee of the American National. He has served as vice-president of the National Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors and is a former state senator.

Bob Rutter has been a cattleman in Kittitas County for more than 40 years, raising purebred Angus and running a commercial herd as well.

Obituaries

Frank Hall: The father of Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National, passed away last month after a brief illness. Mr. Hall several years ago retired from the real estate business in Denver.

Wm. A. Braiden: One of the charter members of the American National, Mr. Braiden passed away late last month at Denver. Mr. Braiden was 89. Braiden, a native of Bellaire, O., where he was born in 1865, was known as a pioneer San Luis Valley cattleman, feeder cattle exhibitor and livestock industry leader. He came west at 19 and later started to produce Herefords at La Jara, Colo. In 1946 he went into semi-retirement at Mt. Morrison, Colo.

Wilbur A. Cochel: Mr. Cochel, widely known in the fields of education, farm journalism and stock ranching, passed away at the age of 77 last month in Kansas City. He had helped found the Future Farmers of America; in 1937 his portrait was placed in the Saddle and Sirloin Club at Chicago.

Richard M. Kleberg, Sr.: The chairman of the board of the 102-year-old King Ranch in Texas died of a heart attack while vacationing at Hot Springs, Ark., early last month. Aged 67, Mr. Kleberg was a former president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and a onetime member of Congress from his state.

A. L. (Archie) Scott: The head of the beef department of Swift & Co., Chicago, died last month at Hinsdale, Ill. He had been with Swift for 42 years, the past three as beef operations head.

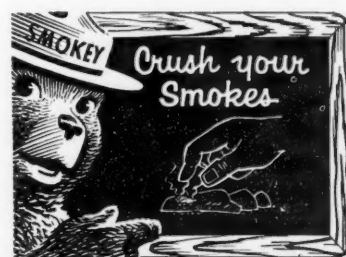
William J. Hardy: The secretary of the American Milking Shorthorn Society succumbed to a sudden heart attack last month in Springfield, Mo. He was 63, and a native of England.

Frank Keogh: This well known cattleman, of Watford, N. D., passed away May 20. He was a former president of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, which is now headed by his son, Brooks J. Keogh of Keene.

OPEN COUNTRY

An old-fashioned cook is one who depends on a can-opener more than the frozen food market.

—Howard Haynes



PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

BRUSH BURNING IN MADERA COUNTY

California has too much brush land. The Indians knew what to do about it. They burned the brush because they wanted more game.

When the Indians had to give way, the brush grew unhampered again. It wasn't legal to burn in California for a long time. But that's not true today. Madera County ranchers were among the first to revive the old practice and, strangely, they found that brush burning increased game, increased grazing capacity and increased water flow and therefore helped the general welfare. And they proved it to the powers that be.

I saw a whole mountain side that had been partly cleared of brush by burning—brush you couldn't ride a horse through. The men who burned it—it had been burned twice and will get a third treatment—took a picture of that mountain side after the burn when the snow was on the mountain. They also took a picture of an adjoining similar mountain range close by in the Awahnee area.

The pictures showed that the brushed area first lost the snow that had fallen—the snowflakes lay on the leaves and branches of the brush and the winds and warmth of air dissipated their moisture.

But on the burned area the snow lay thick on the ground and longer and packed down. And the result there was: springs that had not gurgled for 30 years started to flow; streams below flowed merrier.

The stockmen also found, as the Indians did, that wild life and game birds became more abundant.

Awahnee, which these mountain sides face, is in Madera County. That county has been in the vanguard of brush burning. It has become a model for the practice of burning throughout the state.

Fifteen million acres in California can be improved by burning, and if the system developed in Madera County is followed, the job can be done for 50 cents an acre. That's because all the ranchers in the area cooperate in a burn. As many as 100 ranchers will show up for a burn. At 50 cents an acre! It's just the same as buying an acre of new land for 50 cents. What a bargain!

Since 1949 Madera County has had 50 burns and has cleared 65,000 acres. The whole state of California has 101 million acres of land in all. If you take out its parks and monuments, federal and state, and the farmland, you can cut this figure—this 101 million acre figure—down considerably. So 15 additional million acres of land for raising livestock really means a lot of land.

To mention some of the individuals in the vanguard of this work. First: the late George Hart of the University of California, pioneer promoter of

brush burning; John O'Neals, of O'Neals, who persisted in carrying on the practice even when it was unpopular; Bill Sell, Jr., an old-timer who also saw the value of burning, and Walter E. Emrick, farm advisor of the University of California, and Ken Waggon, also of the University, who have continually helped and fronted for these stockmen in their burning problem.

These men worked against many odds. For years the Forest Service, both state and federal, opposed the work they were so effectively doing. Many so-called conservationists opposed burning of the "beautiful foliage."

When stockmen see their land practically being taken over by brush or trees, they express an urgency to get rid of the invader. You could sense that feeling of urgency in the ranchers in Madera County—you could tell how they felt about good brush land that could be grassland.

Pelleted Hay



Maybe someday you'll be feeding hay in pellet form, like this. The idea started in 1953 when some experiment station farm engineers were working on compression as a way to dry hay. The machine they were using to apply the pressure sometimes turned out a pellet, which caused them to experiment further. Among things found: if the hay could be pelleted from the windrow at about 30 per cent moisture, few leaves and carotene would be lost; the pellets could be bin-dried and would take about one-fifth as much space as loose hay. The best pellets made so far are about 2 inches long and 1 or 2 inches high, shaped like a cylinder. Feeding tests show cows like hay pellets and eat all sizes, though they have a little trouble with large, hard ones. But so far there's no field machine for making the pellets.

BRAND MEETING SET

The annual meeting of the National Livestock Brand Conference has been set for June 20-21 at Portland, Ore. About 200 state officials and stockmen are expected to attend the meeting which will highlight a number of speeches, to include one by Assistant Secretary Radford Hall of the American National at Denver, another by Lyman Brewster of Birney, Mont., and one by Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha.

Platform on Tractor



Phillip Whaley, Townsend, Mont., makes a platform on his tractor for winter feeding by bolting two-by-fours to the hydraulic lift bar and nailing on crossboards. The front ends of the two-by-fours extend forward under the axle housing. Platform carries 16 bales or about half a ton. Mr. Whaley says there is no tendency for the tractor to tip. Feeding is rapid, as the platform is low and easy to load. Mr. Whaley allows the tractor to move slowly by itself as he unloads, making his feeding a one-man operation quickly done each day. E. V. Reyner, Townsend, Mont. (Photo by Mr. Whaley.)

NIMPA NAMES OFFICERS

At the 14th annual meeting of the National Independent Meat Packers Association in Chicago last month all officers were re-elected: Chris E. Finkbeiner, Little Rock, Ark., president and board chairman; John E. Thompson, Chicago, first vice-president; W. L. Medford, Chester, Pa., treasurer; Wilbur La Roe, Jr., general counsel; John A. Killick, executive secretary. More than 2,500 persons attended.

FEED GRAIN STOCKS BIG

Record stocks of feed grains remained on hand Apr. 1, according to the USDA, following a below-average disappearance in the October-March period. The total carryover into 1955-56 is expected to be around one-fifth larger than last year's record 32 million tons.

MEXICO MAY BUY CATTLE

The Sonora Cattlemen's Association of Mexico recently recommended investigation of the possibility of importing 100,000 cows and heifers from the United States to repopulate Sonora ranges depleted by drouths. They recommended financing through the Export-Import Bank or other institution and asked the United States to agree to eliminate tariffs on cattle exported to the United States to the extent of cows and heifers purchased.

SHARP COMMENT

On a hay ranch when a sickle-grinder says it pays to keep his nose to the grindstone he may have a point there.

—Howard Haynes

COULD DO BETTER

Often opportunity is missed because a man is broadcasting when he should be tuning in.



June 9-11—Nebraska Stock Growers convention, Lincoln.
 June 18-20—8th annual convention, National Livestock Auction Assn., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 June 19-21—National Livestock Auction Assn., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 June 20-23—Convention, Colorado Cattlemen's Assn., Ft. Collins.
 June 20-22—Annual meeting National Livestock Brand Conference, Portland, Ore.
 July 27-29—Annual meeting, American Stockyards Assn., Portland, Ore.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 2—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque.
 Jan. 8-11, 1956—59th annual convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., New Orleans, La.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)			
	Apr. 30 1955	Mar. 31 1955	Apr. 30 1954	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	122,755	133,364	137,571	150,668
Cured Beef	8,352	8,479	9,413	10,697
Lamb, Mutton	9,715	9,089	8,897	10,666
Total Pork	541,686	543,529	420,917	595,826
Total Poultry	128,271	162,472	184,743	166,855

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Apr. 1955	1,452	596	4,472	1,180
Apr. 1954	1,417	598	3,853	1,096
4 mos. '55	5,810	2,336	20,120	4,727
4 mos. '54	5,771	2,323	17,002	4,577

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 24, 1955	May 24, 1954
Steers, Prime	\$24.00-26.00	\$25.00-27.50
Steers, Choice	21.50-24.50	22.25-25.75
Steers, Good	18.50-21.75	19.25-22.50
Cows, Comm.	13.25-14.50	17.00-19.75**
Vealers, Ch.-Pr.	24.00-26.00	25.00-26.00*
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	16.00-24.00	18.00-25.00
Calves, Ch.-Pr.	19.00-23.00	20.00-23.00*
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	14.00-19.00	16.00-20.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	18.50-24.00	19.00-23.50
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	13.50-19.00	14.00-18.75
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	17.25-19.00	26.00-27.75
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	17.75-19.00	24.00-26.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	5.25- 6.25	5.50- 6.25

(* Gd.-Ch. in 1954)

(** Was for Comm. Steers in 1954)

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	May 24, 1955	May 25, 1954
Beef, Prime	\$41.00-44.50	\$41.50-43.50
Beef, Choice	37.00-39.00	38.50-41.00
Beef, Good	35.00-36.00	36.00-37.50
Beef, Comm.	31.50-33.00	33.00-35.00
Veal, Prime	42.00-44.00	41.00-44.00
Veal, Choice	35.00-40.00	35.00-41.00
Veal, Good	32.00-38.00	34.00-39.00
Lamb, Choice	34.00-41.00	45.00-49.00
Lamb, Good	32.00-37.00	43.00-47.00
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